The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Dec. 9.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Paris at this Port.

Suspension of Relations Between Russia and Rome.

Re-establishment of Turkish Authority in Candia.

The Fenian Alarm in England and What Has Caused It.

How the British Government Would Stamp Out Rebellion.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ITALY.

Evacuation of Rome.

ROME, Sunday, Dec. 9.

Another one of the French regiments left this city yesterday on its return to France.

The Papal Debt.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The *Patrie* (newspaper) this morning announces that the Convention on the subject of the Papal debt, the provisions of which have been for a long time under discussion, has been formally signed.

RUSSIA.

Russian Relations with Rome Broken Off.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Dec. 9.

An Imperial ukase has been issued declaring all relations of Russia with the Pope of Rome abrogated, and annuling all the special laws of the empire which have heretofore been made in accordance with such relations.

CANDIA.

The Egyptian Troops in Candia--The Cretans Submitting to Turkey.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The Egyptian Council has passed an address eulogizing the officials of the Viceroy of Egypt for their zeal, courage and ability in subduing the Candian revolt.

Dispatches from Candia state that the Cretans are submitting to the power of the Turks, all means of further resistance having been exhausted.

The report that the Cretans had blown up a convent garrisoned by Turkish troops is confirmed, but the loss of life among the Turks was small.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Presidency.

BERNE, Sunday, Dec. 9.

M. FORMEROD has been chosen President of the Swiss Confederation.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The *City of Limerick* has arrived out.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th November, arrived at this port yesterday.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

War Preparations Everywhere—The English Army Difficulty—The Mexican Question, and Who is to Blame—Speech of Mr. Bright—Fenian Arrests and Movements.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

Whatever may be the cause, all Europe is arming and preparing for a great struggle. Russia has made a levy *en mass*, proclaimed a new emancipation in Poland, and is making and importing war material, and pushing on its railway system with great energy. Austria is using every effort to cement the empire and reorganize the army, so as to have a peace establishment of 600,000 men, and a war complement of 900,000, armed with the Remington breech-loader, and improved artillery. France has increased the annual conscription and reserves and the Chassepot breech-loader is probably to be superseded by the new gun of Mr. BONIN, which fires twenty-five balls a minute, while the Emperor has himself invented a breech-loading four-pounder, the lightest, most rapid, and most effective field piece ever made. The entire cavalry, armed with this piece will act as flying artillery, and needle-guns will be held out of range for any effective use. Of course Prussia will do her utmost to keep her present vantage. She has just bought one of the finest iron-clads in England, built for the Sultan. Others are supposed to be building here and in America. Whatever dullness there may be in other manufactures, ships-of-war, arms and powder are in lively demand.

In England there is some perturbation. The army cannot be raised above 50,000, with an uncertain contingent of volunteers and militia. There is no organization to feed or take care of what force might be depended upon. Conscription is out of the question. Parliament will not vote it; the people will not submit to it; the Government dare not apply it to Ireland. The colonies call on England for help in every emergency, but never help her in her need. There is a plan for uniting the whole empire under one system; each colony to be represented in Parliament, and to pay its proportion of the common defence. The Australians talk of beginning a navy; but it all seems very hopeless. There is a want of vigor and force in the central life. The political prestige of England has declined; her military power is inconsiderable; her credit is shattered. There is money enough here, but the securities are wanting. The Emperor of Russia raised a loan of £6,000,000 in London this week at 6½, and was offered £20,000,000, but the English railways cannot borrow. Great public works are stopped for want of funds. Money goes to Russia and America instead, because public confidence in English companies is shaken. Then, if a war does come, and England cannot keep out of it, everybody knows that an army *can* land on the coast, and in three marches take London and its great arsenal, Woolwich, when England would be utterly powerless and at the mercy of the invader; for there is but one great arsenal, one military depot; and the little army, defeated in one action, has no line to fall back upon, and no reserves. The bravest people in the world are powerless without organization and means.

As for the navy we grow a little more hopeful. The iron-clad fleet has stood the equinoctial gales quite creditably, and what is to hinder all the great wooden three-deckers and two-deckers being cut down, iron-plated, and converted into turret ships? They are useless now, and will cost much less to convert than new ones. The new 600-pound gun with the chilled Palliser shot and shell is considered as the best thing out—infinitely preferable to your big Yankee Rodman's, with their big round shot and low velocities.

By the way—the Austrian Admiral TEGITHOFF is on his way to pay you a visit. The Archducal Admiral tried to snuff him out, but the Emperor would not stand it. He sent him money, and gave him this commission of naval investigation; so he has gone to study monitors. He won the battle of Lissa against heavy odds by sheer pluck and discipline. He trained his crews to the guns, so that they could be cool and resolute in action. The Italians neglected this, and when they went into the fight the officers lost their heads and the men fired blank cartridges and grape shot at iron-clads. The Italians were riddled and sunk—the Austrians had scarcely a scratch.

A French writer says future naval victories will be won by the handling of vessels, ramming and smashing, rather than by gunnery. He don't think much of monitors. They can be run over and crushed under water. France, he considers ahead of all the world in naval matters—the rest are following her example.

It is admitted, at last, that MAXIMILIAN has probably abdicated and will return to Europe. The Empress CARLOTTA, who was supposed to be fast recovering, is said to have had a relapse, and to distrust everybody. The Emperor NAPOLEON may not be sorry to have his entire army at home; but the abandonment of Mexico is a humiliation to him, and a triumph to his enemies. It makes it the more necessary for him to keep on good terms with the universal suffrage that raised him to power. He must satisfy France. Now, who is to blame that he is driven from Mexico? The United States, no doubt; but the action of the United States is natural, and therefore excusable. The real blame falls on England. It was England who, by refusing to join France in recognizing the Confederate Government, made possible this humiliation; and it is on England that will fall the punishment for this disgrace. The first blow will be struck at what Englishmen consider a vital spot—by the occupation of Egypt. The *Times* has assured us that England will fight for Egypt tooth and nail. Then she must fight France. Egypt is half French already. Young Egyptians are educated in French colleges. A French company has united the Red Sea with the Mediterranean; the Egyptians have organized a Constitutional Government on the French model. Egypt will exist under a French protectorate, or the tri-color will fly from the summits of the pyramids. And if England goes to war with France on that account, by herself, or as the ally of Russia and Prussia, then England will be invaded and Waterloo avenged.

The Prince of Wales is now in Russia, ostensibly to attend the marriage festivities of his sister-in-law. The Prince of Prussia has been for some weeks in St. Petersburg, without the same reason. The Russians have extended to all their visitors, not excepting the newspaper correspondents, a magnificent hospitality. In England, royal visitors are packed off to second-class hotels. In Russia, correspondents of penny papers are lodged in palaces. The railways in Russia are so superior to the English in all their accommodations as to surprise and delight both royal and literary voyagers. They have sumptuous saloons, sleeping apartments in a second story, an ample *cuisine*, porcelain stoves, and are compact little *suites* of apartments on wheels. The Prince of Wales has been to Moscow, seen its three hundred and seventy churches and thousand domes, and been blessed by the Russian Pope, who begged him to intercede with his august mother to give her protection to the Christians in Turkey. The Prince told his Orthodox Holiness that his mother was anxious for the interests of all Christians, which I believe is quite true, with the possible exception of a few millions in her own dominions, for whom something could be done, if she chose to lead the way.

A National Reform Union Conference has been held at Manchester, at which there were present two Peers and several members of Parliament. They resolved that as "men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles," nothing was to be hoped from a Tory Reform Bill. If Tory it could not be good, and if good it could not be Tory. So, whatever the bill, they go against it and fight the Tories; and they resolved also to raise a fund of £50,000 to fight them with.

Mr. BRIGHT made *the* speech of the occasion at the banquet in the evening. He said: "I doubt if there has ever been held in this Kingdom a banquet more numerous, more influential, more unanimous, more grand in every respect, than that which is being held here to-night."

He told his hearers that the idea of the middle-classes having any political power in England was a delusion. "The workingmen are roughly, insultingly and universally excluded; and the middle-classes, while they have the semblance, are defrauded of the reality. Of every one hundred men, eighty-four are excluded from the suffrage and sixteen admitted; but the majority of the House of Commons is actually elected by three per cent. of the adult male population. Of the defrauded middle-class it might be said: 'Issachar is a strong ass, crouching down between two burdens.' On the one side there is a burden of seven and a half millions of pounds per annum, raised by way of taxes, to keep from starvation more than one million two hundred thousand paupers within the United Kingdom; and, on the other hand, and higher up in the scale, there is mismanagement the most gross—there is extravagance the most reckless—and there is waste the most appalling and disgraceful which has ever been seen in Governments of any country; and the grand result this is of a system which systematically shuts out the millions, and which cajoles the middle classes by the *hocus pocus* of a Parliamentary Government. The Tories will not even have this bad system tinkered. They remind me very much of a wealthy but a most penurious old gentleman, who lived some years ago in my neighborhood, and who objected, among other expenses, very much to a tailor's bill; he said he had found out that a hole would last longer than a patch."

It was a jolly dinner speech, with a strong bouquet of old port about it, and was received with abundant laughter and cheers. Mr. BRIGHT referred to the London workingmen's procession, which is to come off next Saturday, in which there are to be, he said, more than 200,000 persons. The telegraph had it 2,000,000. It would be very difficult to get 20,000 persons into a mile of the London streets, in moving order, so that we shall have a procession at least twenty miles long, to go from St. James' Park to Chelsea, about three miles. It will therefore have to march in seven divisions. But I leave the marshals to order it. The printers will have nothing to do with it. The police will not stop the traffic. The Government does not forbid the assembling in St. James' Park, for fear of the railings, and there is something of a panic at the West End at the idea of such an invasion—for be sure that, hanging on the skirts of the great army of workingmen will be an assembly of all the roughs and all the thieves of London, prepared for any eventuality.

The true reform bill for England is to make a fair standard of intelligence and worth for the suffrage, and then educate the people up to that standard; and the best strikes for the trades organizations would be strikes for universal education, for common honesty, for purity of elections, for unadulterated food and just weights and measures, for decency and sobriety.

The Government has an eye on Ireland, and has issued an order to the police, renewing the offer of a thousand pounds for the apprehension of STEPHENS. It watches with anxiety the continual arrivals of people in Ireland from various directions, who can have no business there—but when a man says he is a commercial traveler, or is visiting his friends, or merely minds his own business and says nothing, what can you do? The police have just seized two cases of new rifles, sent to Cork from Liverpool, and quantities of bullets and pike-heads at Limerick. The danger of an insurrection in Ireland is unhappily complicated by what the *Saturday Review* calls "the strange animosity which prompts American insults and encroachments," and which "is neither to be conciliated nor explained." It seems that "a Republican writer, Mr. M. D. CONWAY, now temporarily resident in England, admits, while he attempts to palliate, the universal malignity of his countrymen, which seems to render a permanent peace impossible." The *Saturday* thinks a war inevitable, but takes comfort in the reflection that "if a rejection of Mr. SEWARD's demands should be followed by a rupture, England would enter on a war in which, for once, there would be no admixture or confusion of right and wrong."

Our new quasi-Fenian paper in London, the *Universal Express*, takes a slightly different view of the situation. "England," it says, "is the scoff of Europe; its citizens are treated as roughly as those of the poorest State on the Continent. She has been insulted in Denmark, Italy and Germany. And what has England been doing for the past two or three years, in the face of that great Republic of the West, but eating humble pie with a voracious appetite? All England's loud talk in favor of the Confederate rebels proved but idle wind. Her Ministers were snubbed and her Diplomatic agents absolutely insulted by the Federal Government. And now Lord DERBY is making humble apology for the acts of Earl RUSSELL. In the case of the Fenian prisoners in Canada there was at first a cry of we won't be bullied; but England *has* consented to be bullied, and the Fenian prisoners are not to be hanged. Their sentence is commuted through abject fear of a collision with the great Power of the United States. The Americans know this well, and it will make them more proud and overbearing and aggressive than ever." Which is precisely what every Irish Fenian prays for on his knees night and morning.

DENNIS DOWLING MULCAHY, with his hair close cropped and his face shaven, and wearing the prison dress, in which no one who saw him on his trial would have known him, was brought down to Dublin this week and taken into Court in irons. His sister was allowed to sit behind him and shake hands, but no conversation was permitted—a needless cruelty, which evidently grieved them both. The case has not been decided. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

France and the United States—The President's Mexican Policy—The Emperor and Maximilian—How Surratt's Secret was Divulged—Political Arrests at Paris—Literary Items.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

The American papers say that the President is going to act vigorously toward France in disembarrassing Mexico of French soldiers, and that he hopes by this policy to revive the popularity of his administration. It is even said that he has sent orders of a peremptory character to France, but it is to be hoped that the report is not true. There would be something unexceptionably undignified in a great Government like that of the United States trying to knock in, with the sound of trumpets, an open door. There would be something still more undignified in giving a man a kick when he shows a disposition to retire peaceably. To come in at the tail-end of an enterprise with harsh words, when all the unfortunates who have been swamped in it are in tears, is not playing a very glorious *rôle* for a big man. It is true that the Mexican expedition, and the Forey letter of explanations which accompanied it, was a galling insult to the American people, tied as they were at that time by both hands, and that this act on the part of the French Government absolved the people of the United States from all their old obligations of friendship. If this did not, the subsequent position of antagonism to the North, into which the necessities of the Mexican speculation drove the French Government, sufficed to complete the rupture.

But the French Government is anxious to withdraw its troops, and intends to do so within two months. The transports which are to bring them back will sail next week from Cherbourg, and they would have sailed sooner only that the French naval depots are entirely given up to the new iron fleets, and they were not prepared for the hasty organization of an old-fashioned transport fleet. The immense majority of the French people—everybody, in fact, but the Emperor and a few people about him—have always been opposed to the Mexican expedition, and have always predicted that no good would come out of it. All these, of course, the Government of the United States does not blame for the Expedition and does not wish to offend. As for the Emperor's party, they acknowledge more or less directly that the expedition was a mistake, and admit directly that they want to get out of it They have even fixed the months of January and February next as the epoch for the total evacuation, and they have gone further and requested the abdication of MAXIMILIAN. What more need be asked for than the execution of these promises? To ask more under the circumstances would be to "crowd the mourners."

One of the government papers has dared to say that the failure of the Mexican expedition is due to the opposition of the Republican Party in France, and it needed but this outrageous charge to complete the history of this unfortunate expedition. M. JULES FAVRE is preparing to respond to this charge on the first occasion after the opening of the Chambers.

I do not know whether you have heard of the fact, but it appears that some months ago JOHN SURRATT, who was inculpated in the affair of the Washington assassinations, joined the Pontifical army, where he found another American, to whom he soon divulged the secret of his identity. The other, desirous of leaving the army, went to Mr. KING, Minister at Rome, and told him the whole story. Mr. KING, by the consent of the Pontifical Government, had SURRATT arrested and thrown into prison, intending to send him, when occasion presented, to the United States. But he has escaped from prison, it is said, at Rome, through the aid of American friends, who bribed his jailors. He is supposed to have taken the Malta and Alexandria steamer, and the English authorities at Malta and the Egyptian at Alexandria, besides our Consuls in those places, are watching for him.

The arrests which lately took place in the Latin quarter of Paris appear to have been for a serious offence—that of organizing for a revolution to overthrow the Government. Nothing less than that! But one cannot say that it was a crazy freak of a lot of crazy boys, because among the forty-two arrested were several mature men and several members of well-known families. The Club was composed of a mixture of all classes and ages. How serious the affair is we only shall know when the trial comes off.

Mr. FOX, Under Secretary of the Navy, left here rather hastily yesterday, to return to Washington. I have heard it said that he was ordered home on important business connected with his department.

The French papers, political and literary, have found a nice nut to crack at the expense of democracy in Gen. BUTLER's famous speech in front of the City Hall. It has been dished up in all forms and with all sauces, but the best one was that of the prudish *France*, which published it with "the omission of such words as would offend the French ear." That was the unkindest cut of all. We look to see the affair caricatured in *Charivari*.

IRA ALDRIDGE, the black American tragedian, played *Othello* a few evenings ago to a Paris audience, in the theatre of Versailles, and had an immense success. He played his part in English and the others responded in French.

Just at the close of the cholera epidemic in Paris an interesting experiment was tried by Dr. LORAIN, one of the physicians of the Hospital St. Antoine, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. As is well known to the profession, the blood in cholera becomes thick; or, to speak more correctly, loses its watery particles, and does not circulate in the capillary system. Under this state of things the patient grows blue and cold and falls rapidly into collapse. Dr. LORAIN thought that when a patient was found in this fatal condition it would be a good thing to inject water into his veins so as to thin the blood again and enable it to circulate to all parts of the body. He first tried the experiment on animals and found it did not kill them. He then took the first collapsed case which came into the hospital, which happened to be a young man with no other bodily ailment than the disease in question. When he was cold, insensible and cadaveric—in a word, within an hour or two of his death—Dr. LORAIN called his hospital collegues together, told them what he wanted to do, and asked them their opinion as to the possibility of curing the man by other remedies. With one accord they declared the patient beyond hope of relief, and that the Doctor's conscience might be at ease in the trial of the experiment he proposed. He then, with the usual precautions against the intromission of air, injected into the veins at the fold of the arm about twelve ounces of water at a temperature of 104° Fahrenheit. The man soon grew warmer, his pulse became perceptible, he showed unmistakable signs of returning life, and, in fact, sixteen hours after the operation, in the morning, he sat up in bed and asked for a drink. He went on improving, passed through the phases of an ordinary convalescence from cholera, and got well!

One can no longer say that a writer is a man who roosts in a garret and lives on potatoes and oatmeal. A French paper gives some details about the sums gained by the leading French writers at the present moment. The writers for the stage gain, of course, the largest sums. SCRIBE, who died two years ago, amassed millions in marrying Monsieur Alfred to Mlle. Louise; DENNERY has also became a millionaire in recounting the history of the innocent and persecuted victim, and in making MARIE LAURENT rush up and down before the footlights after her lost child, while VICTORIAN SARDON has arrived at an income of something between one and two hundred thousand francs a year in telling the elegant society of Paris to its teeth of its *canailleries* and fasehood. Of the writers who have gained the most after these are EUGENE SUE, CHATAUBRIAND, BALZAC, FREDERICK SOULIE, VICTOR HUGO, LAMARTINE, THIERS, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, GEORGE SAND—all of whom gained enormous sums. The *Constitutionnel* paid EUGENE SUE 100,000 francs for the *Wandering Jew*, and the *Débats* paid him 160,000 francs for the *Mysteries of Paris*.

It was DUMAS who invented the system of being paid by the line, and who was the first, therefore, to introduce the style of short dialogue, interlarded with interjections, in which "Oh!" and "Ah!" and "What!" were made to count as single lines—a style to which he still adheres from habit, and which compels his publishers in self-defence to pay him by the job or by the letter. It was by the letter that his long romance of *San Felice* was paid for last year by the *Presse*. By this system, when he first invented it—that is to say, payment by the line—M. DUMAS gained by the first publication of the *Mousquetaire* and *Monte Cristo* nearly 200,000 francs a year—a fabulous sum in those days—which he scattered to the winds as fast as he received it.

In monthly periodicals contributors are paid by the printed sheet of 8 pages, or else by the column or line. In the reviews they pay by the printed sheet of sixteen pages. The leading review, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, pays 200 francs the sheet, the less important reviews about 100 francs. Translations are paid from 50 to 100 francs the sheet; young men are sometimes found to work at 30 francs the sheet. The art and theatrical critics are paid so much the article. M. JULES JANIN, for example, receives for his Monday theatrical criticism in the *Débats*, 250 francs. The writers of the daily bulletins in the political papers get about 12,000 francs a year. The regular news and political writers on the daily journals are paid from 3 to 5 sous, or cents, the line. MALAKOFF.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Departure of the French Troops from Rome—A Delicate and Perplexing Question—The Return of Victor Emmanuel to Florence—The Princess Charlotte.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

The visit of Gen. FLEURY to Italy has given rise to many conjectures, but that it has almost exclusive reference to the proximate departure of the French troops from Rome few have any doubt. Whatever the Emperor's ultimate purpose may be with regard to the temporal power of the Pope, there can be no one better informed of it than the able Frenchman who helped to create the Emperor, and who has so intimately enjoyed his confidence and favor. It is probable that Gen. FLEURY's first business will be to keep an eye on the faithful execution of the convention of two years ago, whose full expiration is now so near. If it is the intention of the head of the French Empire to consent to the extinction of the temporal power, it is doubtless his wish to let the Pontiff "down easy." All are agreed that it would be cruel to jar too severely the nerves of the old man, and one or another pretence is used as a buffer to break the fall. There is the invention of the new Papal army, and we are to witness, as we have already witnessed, the wonderful doings of the legion of Antibes. It is said that more than two hundred of these have already deserted, and some of them have passed through Florence. We are not in the habit of hearing of French soldiers being faithless to their flag, and these deserters excuse themselves by saying that they swore to be true soldiers under the French tri-color, and did not expect to be marched under a banner bearing the device of the Keys of St. Peter. It cannot be denied that they make out a pretty good case, for this taking a few French regiments and calling them the Pope's army, receiving such pay as the Pope is able to give, seems like making mercenaries of French soldiers. Any portion of the French army put to such use, whether in Mexico, Italy, or any other part of the world, could not but cause a sense of shame in the gallant French nation.

The question of Rome becomes a more and more delicate one as the time approaches for its final adjustment. The official journal here has, within a few days, made the request that as much consideration as possible be used in all discussions of the affairs of Rome, at a transition momemt so critical as the present. A meeting of Romans in Florence, called a few days back, was not held. Much depends upon the peace being kept and all ocasions of violence avoided, so that the great argument against extreme revolutionary change may not be used to the injury of the cause. Parties of every shade must now keep quiet and wait a happier moment for the realization of their darling schemes. The Holy Father is first to be allowed to try his experiment of governing with such means as are at hand. But do not doubt that the Italians are just as determined as ever to make the Pontiff yield, and have their capital.

There can be no doubt that the French wish to satisfy the Italians and have them for allies. At the same time, the pride and self-love of the Gallic nation will make them wish to have all or as much as possible of the credit of making the new Kingdom. Italy may not be able to help France much just now, but a great deal by-and-by, and the strategic positions of the Latin peninsula in a naval war cannot be over-valued. Italy is under the influence of France, and must continue to be, however much it may disturb the susceptibilities of Italians of more independent aspirations. Until there is more vigor in the people, and a greater willingness to labor, which will bring about greater vigor in the administration, the present condition of dependence must in a large measure continue.

VICTOR EMMANUEL has now a Kingdom of more than twenty-four millions of people, and if they wish to make their sovereign a powerful monarch they must go to work and create the wealth which, after intelligence, morality and political virtue, is the solid foundation upon which to build a great State. There are hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men in the country who do next to nothing, either with hand or brain. It is the aspiration of too many to be pensioners of the Government or of some institution. The habit has come in great part, no doubt, from the near extinction in some parts of the country, by bad government, of commercial spirit, and from the lazy priestly and monkish life. But this is in a way to be all changed. The monkish system is destroyed, and the power of the priests is broken. Such weeds rooted out, there will be room for useful plants to grow. In short, now that Italy is "made, but not completed," as the King so well said at Venice, the Italians should let the world hear less the empty cry of *viva il Re, viva Italia*, and make both King and country really live, by laboring with energy to develop, or create, those resources which are the springs of a nation's life.

Many men have been busy for some days past getting the city ready for the entrance of the King, which is to take place to-morrow. Hundreds of masts, painted and gilded, have been erected along the streets through which he will pass in going from the railway station to the Pitti Palace. Wreaths of laurel and bay have been hung along the whole line, and pendants are to stream from the top of the tall poles. Various structures, symbolic of joy or triumph, composed of wood and canvass handsomely painted, ornament several streets and squares. The whole town is to be brilliantly illuminated in the evening, including the whole length of the river—a spectacle so very pleasing, if it be equal to those we used to see years ago, that it will be worth speaking of in another letter.

Everybody connected with the Government has come back to Florence, and the town is full of people. A great many strangers are also here. During the week past, Gens. CIALDINI, MENABREA, FLEURY and the Count de Paris have arrived, as well as others not less distinguished. The foreign Ministers have all come back to their posts, and before long the ladies will, without doubt, begin to meditate upon the gayeties of the coming Winter. There is already in the air suspicion of an advanced Autumn, and here and there an Italian, in pinched circumstances, is seen crouching over his *scaldino*, containing a cent's worth of fire. Whether the Italians will ever learn how to construct a fireplace, out of which any heat can be got, seems at present doubtful, although with the progress of the country the future is not without hope. Americans established here, always having an eye to their own comfort, have contrived some improvements—among them the introduction of air-tight stoves. They are brought from the United States, for, so far as I know, not one has yet been made here, so slow are the people to adopt improvements. I believe that Col. LAWRENCE, our Consul-General, has imported nearly a dozen of these stoves for his own use. As wood is the principal fuel of the country, and does not cost more than in our cities, it is always possible to keep comfortable.

Assistant Secretary FOX has visited Ancona during the past week, after being present at the *fêtes* given in honor of the King at Venice. He was accompanied in his tour of inspection of the Italian fleet by the Cavalier RACCHIA, a distinguished officer of the navy of this country.

According to an account in the journal of Trieste, the condition of the unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE does not much improve. Expectation has been disappointed as to the result of the means used for her restoration. Her case is still considered extremely dubious. The success of her husband, or his return to his home, would probably produce upon his disappointed wife the most salutary effect. In his domestic sorrow he cannot but have the sympathy of all. ANGELICO.

THE FENIANS.

Causes of the Alarm in England—What the Fenian Leaders are Doing—How Rebellion Would be Put Down.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

The news from Ireland last week must be considered somewhat alarming. Hitherto we have had, on the one hand, loud and defiant threats, supported by a public organization pervading the United States, and, on the other hand, extraordinary measures of precaution by the Irish authorities. As everything is in the light of day on the other side of the Atlantic, the only suspicion was that the Fenians might be bragging. On this side it was also conceivable that the Irish Government might have been imposed upon; that the Police might be making much ado about very little, and that a good many other people might be glad of the occupation and the importance found in watching a conspiracy. If there are those who are too credulous, there are also those who believe nothing. To be sure there were domiciliary visits; ships were watched as they landed their cargoes; all the harbors and even the inaccessible western coast were patroled by armed steamers; but it might all be the coinage of that imagination which is nowhere so fertile as in Ireland. Indeed, when one knows that it is the day-dream of every Irish port to have one or two of Her Majesty's ships-of-war training or manœuvring off the harbor's mouth, and the day-dream of every Irish town to have its barracks—for it always has barracks—filled with soldiers, it was possible that every loyal gentleman might do something to draw the red coats or the blue jackets to their neighborhood. But what might not be true, and what might not be false, in that sweet romantic island! However, last week imparted some solidity to the subject. Two large cases of muskets, of a pattern to carry much further than the Enfield rifle, have been stopped at Cork, duly directed to a business firm in that city. A number of pikes and bullets have been found at Limerick, and it is stated as a matter of notoriety that the Fenians liberated on their parole and dispatched to America have eluded the vigilance of our police and made their way back into Ireland. Why their word should ever have been taken or trusted for five minutes we cannot imagine, but they are swelling the train at Fenian funerals, and directing nightly drillings. It is known that large sums of money are arriving for the purchase of arms, and near a thousand pounds have been intercepted by the apprehension of one stranger at Dublin. There is a general belief among the people, if an almost annual impression can be called a belief, *that Ireland will have her own again by Christmas Day*; and there really is reason to think that STEPHENS, if not already in Ireland, will soon be there, and that he reckons, if not on success, at least on impunity. He sees how easily rebels have been let off of late years, and thinks the game, if the worst comes to the worst, at least a safe one.

Now, though the Irish peasant illustrates more than all men the truth of the saying that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," there are a good many people in the country who enjoy the confidence of the peasant class, and are a little wiser, or at least more knowing. It is quite time for them to consider what they are about. Fenianism is nothing more nor less than a scheme for the reconquest of Ireland and a redistribution of its soil among the conquering party. There is nothing political about the matter. It simply proposes to treat Ireland and its present holders as a good many European adventurers treated the land and the people they found in the New World four centuries ago. The attempt is so utterly hopeless of success that it would be idle to compare it even with the Sepoy mutiny or the last attempt to invade England by Prince CHARLES EDWARD. But it certainly might compel, rather than induce, a great number of Irish peasants to join the standard of the invader; it might cause any amount of confusion and bloodshed; it might lead to many cruel assassinations, and even bring about a reign of terror for weeks in various localities. Our losses and our miseries might be great for a short time. But what would be the inevitable result? We put the question to that class of Irishmen which gives an enforced and cowardly countenance to Fenianism, hoping all the time that it will not come to anything. *The result would be one that we shudder to think of. The rebellion would be stamped out as we stamped out the cattle plague. That is no wish or prayer of ours; but we cannot help* seeing what has been and what will be. Over and over again have we seen in foreign papers the expressive taunt that if England can do nothing else she knows how to suppress a rebellion. That taunt we have seen before the Jamaica rebellion and before the Indian mutiny. The truth is that we hate rebellion, not only as an offence against law or natural duty, but as a breach of the law of that great game of politics it is our boast to be always playing. We decide our differences by argument, by mutual compromise, by the play of parties, by all the arts of peace, and when men betake themselves to conspiracy and bloodshed we think it foul play. They have all the chances and opportunities that we have, but if they find themselves beaten, they overturn the tables, put out the lights, and make a row. Thus a rebel in this country is not the romantic personage we imagine in Continental politics; he is a mere robber and ruffian. As it happens, with the exception of poor Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, we have not had a rebel for many years who was a man of honor. So, should there be another Irish rebellion, there will be no false sympathy, nor even respect, for those who take part in it. No doubt, Government and the high civil and military authorities and public opinion will all be in favor of all possible mercy and tenderness. But no Government on earth *can tie the hands and restrain the passions of subordinates, on the spot, in the heat of the conflict, and half maddened by the sight and report of recent atrocities.* The Englishman and Irishman, the Saxon and the Celt of this day, are substantially the same as they were in 1641 and 1798, and it entirely depends, as we believe, on Ireland, whether there is to be a repetition of those dreadful scenes. A rebellion it is always possible to stop in time, but not its suppression. That cannot be stopped, and most certainly will not. We would rather give the warning now, while warning can be given, than have to make, days too late, idle remonstrances, and months too late, still idler complaints. How vain it is to talk of Jamaica now that all is over! How vain it may possibly be to talk about Ireland this time next year!

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

"A Sorry Ending for a Grand Attempt."

The *France* of Nov. 23 contains an article, said to have been written by Senator de la GUERRONIERE. After describing the outset of the Mexican expedition, the installation of MAXIMILIAN as Emperor, &c., it proceeds as follows:

"It was allowable to anticipate a successful result. The French army protected the Mexican throne, which derived additional support from the national will, and all honest men, and all conservative interests grouped themselves round MAXIMILIAN to assist and support him in his task. But just then, it must be confessed, *that an unexpected movement of opinion took place in France*. The public viewed with uneasiness the possible consequences of our intervention in Mexico. The feeling of the country, of which the Opposition availed itself with much skill, became daily more pressing in calling for the withdrawal of our troops, and the abrupt termination of that distant expedition. That was a deeply to be regretted error. No serious danger at that time threatened either the expeditionary army or MAXIMILIAN's Empire. No one would then have dared to send a humiliating summons to our country, and so long as our flag covered the Mexican territory no foreign power would have dared to interfere. But the intensity of public feeling in France, as might have been expected, made its influence felt across the Atlantic. It encouraged the hopes of all the enemies of the Empire, and disheartened all its friends. The dissidents found, at home and abroad, a coöperation which they had ceased to rely on; the Conservatives, anxious about the future, ceased to act in favor of the Government, fearing to compromise themselves still further; and all the forces which supported the throne of MAXIMILIAN simultaneously vanished. We confess it with a feeling of sadness which we will not attempt to conceal—*it is a sorry ending for a grand attempt*. But let us not increase the regret that must be felt thereat by unjust apprehensions. The responsibility of what has occurred should not be displaced. The Emperor's Government conceived a grand design. It prosecuted its realization with a perseverance worthy of the magnitude of the object, and with a loftiness of views worthy the policy of France. The army, on its side, discharged its duty with its traditional gallantry. In Mexico it has added fresh laurels to its crown of glory. Our soldiers retire from Mexico before no victorious enemy, in consequence of no threat; *they retire simply because a superior will prevents their accomplishing their task. That will is the will of the country, which on every occasion has expressed its desire that the Mexican expedition should be put an end to*; that will is that of public opinion, which, to use an august phrase, 'is always victorious in the end.' That is the plain truth, and if it be impossible to view it without sadness, we must at least view it without passion. But whatever be the issue of that glorious undertaking on behalf of civilization and national regeneration, too much honor and respectful sympathy cannot be bestowed upon the generous Prince who devoted himself to it, and to the noble-hearted lady whose mind has sunk beneath the weight of her troubles."

Maximilian and Gen. Castelnau.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, which is considered as the *quasi* official organ in France of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN said in its number for Nov. 25:

"A few days after the departure of the steamer *Impératrice Eugénie* from Vera Cruz the Emperor MAXIMILIAN received, *via* New-York, the news that Gen. CASTELNAU, charged with a special mission to him, had embarked at St. Nazaire on the 16th of September. The American Press maintained more than ever that the definitive result of this mission would be the end of the Mexican Empire. The propagation of these rumors caused considerable alarm among the Mexican population. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN sent his Private Secretary, Capt. PIERRON, to meet Gen. CASTELNAU on his disembarkation at Vera Cruz on the 12th of October last. The distance between that place and the Capital is ordinarily traversed in three days; however, Gen. CASTELNAU only arrived there on the 23d ult. As far as our information goes, during that interval a frequent exchange of telegraphic communications took place between the Emperor and Capt. PIERRON, the tenor of which we do not pretend to know, but which probably concerned the mission of Gen. CASTELNAU. During this period, on the 18th of October, a telegram brought the Emperor the sad news of the mental perturbation of the Empress CHARLOTTE. After sending off his instructions by telegraph to MIRAMAR, MAXIMILIAN, overwhelmed by grief, retired for two days to the Chateau of Chapultepec, where he received no one. He returned to his capital on the 21st. Having sent for Marshal BAZAINE, he pointed out the urgency of taking a decided course in presence of the mission of Gen. CASTELNAU coinciding with the declaration made by Mr. SEWARD at a meeting, that before the end of the year there would not be a French soldier on Mexican territory. The Emperor added that before coming to a definite resolution he required time for consideration; that is why he was going to withdraw to Oraziba, where, beside, he should be within easier communication with Europe, impatient as he was to be reassured as soon as possible as to the state of the Empress. In fact, the same day he handed over the power to Marshal BAZAINE, without, however, abdicating; then he started for Orizaba. Our information leaves no doubt that the *France* is very near the truth when it considers the departure of the Emperor of Mexico for Europe as a very probable fact, perhaps even at this moment accomplished. The Ministers, who, after his Majesty had quited the capital offered their collective resignation, have, at the request of Marshal BAZAINE, resumed the direction of affairs."

The Rumored Palace Conspiracy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, who was one of the principal founders of the Mexican Empire, and who, as president of the deputation of Mexican notables, offered the Crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, writes to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* denying in the most positive manner the existence of 'a Palace conspiracy' against the Emperor, concocted by his own Ministers and various high functionaries. The story, he affirms, never had any foundation in truth, and was simply a fabrication of the American papers. M. GUTIERREZ closes his letter with these words:

"'Mexico has passed through fifty years of anarchy. During these fifty years there have been more than thirty Presidents, and civil war has known no truce; and yet not one Head of the State, even during those ephemeral and detested Presidencies, has ever been the object of a personal attack. What is the cause of this phenomenon? Why have not the Mexicans, even the most advanced in their political opinions, given, or rather followed, so sad an example? It is that, even unknown to themselves, there existed within them the religious and moral sentiment which we have inherited from our fathers, and which constitutes the principle of authority.'"

The Projected Visit of the Empress Eugene to the Pope.

Paris (Nov. 23) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The *Patrie* contains the following oblique paragraph touching the rumors I referred to two days ago, of a projected visit of the Empress to the Pope:

Several journals talk of a journey of the Empress to Rome. According to our information it is by no means decided that her Majesty will go. But should she do so she would only realize a desire long formed and which present circumstances would have rendered more opportune than it was. It is undeniable that the Convention of Sept. 15 creates an uneasy feeling among religious people in France. The Government does not share this alarm because it knows that the Convention will be loyally executed by both parties. The Empress' journey to Rome could only therefore be an additional proof of the confidence felt by the Government, and a testimony on the Emperor's part of profound sympathy for the Holy Father's person. It could not have any other signification.

This is a very curious feeler. It seems to me to mean that the Emperor is ready to send the Empress to Rome if the Pope would make her visit and mediation an excuse for abating the rigors of his *non possumus*, and lend himself heartily to the execution of the convention. As I do not think he will do this, I have no expectation that the Empress will make a pilgrimage to Rome. Whatever her own personal feelings may be, she could not take such a step against her Imperial husband's wishes. She could not go to Rome to receive a rebuff, or to further a check to that French policy to which the Emperor's Government is irrevocably committed.

Count Bismarck's Health.

"It is very difficult," says the *Débats*, "to know exactly what is the state of Count DE BISMARCK's health. What appears positive is that he is suffering under a serious illness which retains him at a distance from Berlin, and, after all the services which he has lately rendered to his master, we cannot suppose that it is one of those maladies which have no name in medical pathology, but which in political nomenclature is called a disgrace. The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin announces, it is true, the speedy return of M. DE BISMARCK; but, on the other hand, well-informed people assert that this event is still so distant and so problematical that the question has been mooted of appointing a successor to the illustrious statesman, while leaving him the title of President of the Council. The *Independence Belge* and other journals go so far as to designate M. DE SAVIGNY as his probable successor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

ST. LOUIS.

Collection of Revenue—Alarm Among the Lawless.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

J. H. LIGHTNER, Collector of St. Louis, has paid into the State Treasury within the last week $246,227 on account of the revenue, and the Union Military Fund Collectors are now paying up rapidly.

A special from Jefferson City says the rebels and bushwhackers of Lexington and vicinity are clearing out, alarmed at the prospect of being overhauled.

PITTSBURGH.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, Dec. 9.

WM. MONTGOMERY, (son of Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY,) the murderer of Mrs. DENSMORE, near Washington, Penn., for whose arrest $1,000 reward was offered, was arrested yesterday at Wellsbury, West Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The bill incorporating the Virginia Express Company passed the House yesterday. It is allowed to charge 25 per cent. over the average railroad rates, and to make special contracts with railroads to carry its freight exclusively for two years.

The Explosion on the Steamer Thomas Kelso—Three Men Killed—Names of Those Scalded.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 9.

A dispatch from Norfolk to Col. FALLS, President of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, states that the Annemessex boat arrived there at 3:30 from the *Thomas Kelso*, with the passengers, including the wounded. Three coal-passers were killed, but no passengers. Only three passengers were badly scalded, but several were slightly. The officers of the boat and Engineers RODDER, WILSON and WALDROP were badly scalded but are doing well. Three firemen—HOLT, MCKENNY and BETTS—were badly burned. The other officers are all safe. The disaster was caused by the seam of rivets of the inside connection of the steam-drum giving way, near the mouth of the steam-pipe. The steam blew downward and penetrated the saloon. Tugs have been sent from Norfolk to tow the *Kelso* to that point. The wounded are all tenderly cared for.

Russian-American Telegraph Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 7.

The Russian-American Telegraph Company's steamer *George Wright*, which arrived at Victoria, V. I., Nov. 30, brings a collection of thirty boxes of animal, vegitable and other curiosities from Russian America for the Smithsonian Institute. The companies were all well when the *Wright* left, and work was progressing satisfactorily. Houses and stations were built in Eastern Siberia, and many thousand poles were put up. Winter was setting in when the steamer left. The Russians behaved kindly, and the Esquimaux and Lichutehi tribes were friendly. Everything was ready for prosecuting the work vigorously next Spring.

Incendiary Fires.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Dec. 9.

About 3 o'clock this morning, the night watch discovered smoke issuing from a basement oyster saloon in Main-street, under KNAPP & HERRICK's restaurant, and in a few moments everything therein was consumed. Loss not very heavy.

Another alarm was caused this afternoon by flames and smoke seen issuing from the fourth story of the building on the corner of Main and Crandell streets, occupied by J. P. NELSON, cabinet maker, and WARD & MASON, grocers. The fire was confined to the fourth story, but the entire building was deluged with water. J. P. NELSON's loss is $8,000; insured for $5,000. WARD & MASON's loss is $1,000, fully insured. Both fires were the work of incendiaries.

CANADA.

More Fenian Alarms Reported—Severe Punishment of a Soldier—The Proposed Capital of Confederate America—Reports Concerning Surratt.

SWEETSBURGH, Canada, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The Governor-General received this morning information from New-York that the Roberts wing of the Fenians intend making a raid on Canada immediately. Their intention is to enter Canada on the frontier near the village of Tenesconta. There is no military at this point, and none can be ordered there within forty-eight hours. The Governor-General has expressed the opinion that a regiment of volunteers will be sent there immediately.

Petitions are being circulated in Montreal and Quebec to be presented to the imperial authorities, calling upon them to fix upon Montreal instead of Ottawa as the capital of the united provinces of British America.

A private of the One Hundredth Regulars, stationed at Ottawa, yesterday received fifty lashes. The prisoner was tied to a gate by the thumbs, and in that position was flogged in the presence of the entire garrison, for stating that Canada would be annexed to the United States before two years.

JOHN H. SURRATT was the guest of J. HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, after his escape from the United States. SURRATT was supplied with funds to go to Europe by some of the leading Southerners sojourning at the time in Canada.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation of the Massacre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The *Picayune* of this morning, in an editorial on the Congressional Committee to investigate the New-Orleans riots, says:

"Such an investigation affords the people of this city an opportunity for collecting, organizing and presenting fully their whole plea of defence. We hope that citizens will confer together on proper means for bringing out all the testimony in the case for the use of the Committee when it comes. The proceedings of the Military Commission, have always been known here to be unfair, prejudiced, and interested, being made in exculpation of the share of the military administration of the Department at the time, for having done things which it ought not to have done, and omitted to do things it had engaged and was trusted to do, wherein it incurred more real responsibility for what happened than belongs to the much malignant city officials."

The city press are bitterly denouncing the Ben. Butler Clubs which have been recently organized in all parts of the city.

The death of Col. MURPHY, who arrived a day or two since from Washington, claiming to be United States Marshal, vice MCKEE, is reported to-day.

Fires in Cleveland—Deaths from Injuries Received by the Recent Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Dec. 9.

Several fires occurred yesterday, among them being the burning of BOUSFIELD & POOLE's pail factory and drying-house. The loss was small and partially covered by insurance.

The residence of L. G. RUSSELL, on Prospect-street, was also burned. Loss, $5,000; fully insured.

Three victims of the explosion at the oil refinery, on Thursday, have since died of their injuries

The Steamer Suwanee—The Rest of the Crew Saved.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The remainder of the crew and passengers of the steamship *Suwanee* were picked up at sea by the brig *Potomac*, and reached Charleston, S. C., on the 6th.

The Poisoning Case in Berlin, Conn.—Suspicions and Surmises.

From the Hartford Times of Saturday Evening.

All the surviving sufferers by the arsenic poisoning in CORNELIUS PECK's family, at Berlin, passed a comparatively comfortable night last night. There is some hope, now, of saving the life of the servant girl, ELIZA FOX. Mr. and Mrs. PECK are also in a somewhat less critical condition. The son and daughter are decidedly better.

The body of NELSON TAYLOR, whose sudden death three months ago causes suspicion now, was disinterred to-day. Prof. BARKER, chemist, of Yale College, was present. It was found to be not wholly decayed, but somewhat preserved in a dessicated form. The stomach especially was well preserved, and Dr. ELLSWORTH expressed the opinion that this is due to the presence of arsenic in it. The report of the chemical analysis of the stomach and viscera of the old lady, Mrs. PECK, for reasons unexplained, has not transpired.

Last night Mr. PECK made a statement to some friends and acquaintances. He believes that the murderous act was done by a person who has an interest in a member of his family, and he names that person.

What foundation there is to the theory of Mr. PECK—himself a suffering victim to this dark plot—cannot as yet be ascertained. It will be seen that it is a different theory from the one involving the lawsuit, the death of NELSON TAYLOR, &c. One unusual circumstance in connection with it deserves, perhaps, to be mentioned. On Monday night last, after the death of one of the victims, Dr. STONE, one of the physicians present, discovered a man who seemed to be in the darkness, prowling around the house, and calling to him, he ran, the Doctor pursuing, but unsuccessfully. As we are told, the same thing happened the next night, or the one succeeding, with a similar result; and again last night—the chase proving unavailing. Who the interloper was, or what he was after, hanging around the back part of the house in the night, is not known.

The Expedition Against the Apaches—Complimentary Order from Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McDOWELL, commanding the Department of California, has issued the following order. Capt. SANFORD, who is so particularly alluded to, is a son of Mr. WILLIAM E. SANFORD, of New-Haven.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, }
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1, 1866. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.—The Department Commander has received, with the liveliest satisfaction, the report of Capt. GEORGE B. SANFORD, First United States Cavalry, of his recent expedition from Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, against the hostile Apaches.

The Captain's command, consisting of parts of Companies E and C, First cavalry, and B, D and F, First battalion, Fourteenth Infantry, in all ninety-one enlisted men, left the fort on the evening of the 27th of September last, and, by marching mostly by night, succeeded in penetrating some ninety miles into the Apache County before they were discovered, and then, by a rapid march and headlong charge down the side of a mountain, over rocks and among trees and bushes, and through places "which it would seem impossible to pass even on foot," they succeeded in completely routing the enemy, killing fifteen, taking nine prisoners and capturing a large quantity of Indian stores.

The Captain commends all the officers and enlisted men for "the activity, energy and zeal displayed by them in this expedition." "Although," he says, "this kind of campaigning was new to them, and performed under great disadvantages, they evinced a disposition to do their duty to the utmost extent of their power. Mr. THOMAS EWING, (late of the Arizona Volunteers,) guide, was of the greatest assistance, and contributed in a great measure to the success of the expedition, both during the fight and on the march. CHIRIGIUS, the Maricopa Indian, also rendered very valuable aid."

The officers in the expedition were: Captain Geo. B. Sanford, First United States Cavalry; First Lieut. C. C. C. Carr, First United States Cavalry; First Lieut. W. H. Winters, First United States Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Albert S. Force, First United States Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Chas. Smart.

The enlisted men named by their commander are: Sergeant Hanson, Company E, First United States Cavalry; Corporal Lemons, Company E, First United States Cavalry; Corporal Garican, Company E, First United States Cavalry; Private Bickerton, Company E, First United States Cavalry; Private Koebe, Company E, First United States Cavalry; Private Roche, Company C, First United States Cavalry; Private Doherty, Company C, First United States Cavalry; Private Dinks, Company C, First United States Cavalry; Bugler Reinhardt, Company C, First United States Cavalry; Sergeant Fling, Company E, First United States Cavalry.

The success obtained by Capt. SANDFORD is most opportune. It disproves the assertion made, and which was fast being credited in all quarters, that the regular army, however gallant and effective in civilized warfare, was unequal to the duty of irregular Indian hostilities in such a country as Arizona. It shows that whenever intelligent officers apply themselves to learn the particular kind of warfare required to insure success in the work intrusted to them, the men will soon be found equal to the emergency, and when skilfully directed and gallantly led they will faithfully and gallantly follow.

Capt. SANFORD has rendered a signal service to the army in this department, and is entitled to the highest commendation.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.
E. R. PLATT, Acting Ass't Adj't-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS. By ROBERT K. WEEKS. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

The war gave our young men ambitious of literary distinction more useful occupation than that of courting the muses, and during the last four or five years but few candidates for poetical honors have presented themselves. Now, however, that the "Message of the President and the accompanying documents" give such satisfactory assurance that the country is again at peace, we must expect that affairs, literary and otherwise, should return to their old channels, and it is impossible to tell of how numerous a company this little volume may be the herald. It is an auspicious omen, however, as well as a gratifying fact in itself, that the predecessor of this supposititious throng deserves not only words of encouragement, but cordial praise as well. Mr. WEEKS has not resorted to the customary methods for establishing a reputation. Possibly he may have put in an appearance in the mythical "poet's corner" of the newspaper, or he may have contributed to the magazines; if so, however, he has done it so quietly that his name has not yet been brought prominently before the public, nor have any of the poems in this tasteful and modest little volume a familiar look. The book simply bears the title given above, and it is dedicated "To my Mother." It contains about fifty poems, and these are divided into two parts. Just what decides this division, or what rule determines the classification, the reader is left to ascertain for himself; but those in the first part seem to be poems of nature, and those in the second part are mainly poems of the affections. Unfortunately, the first poem in the volume is one of the most inferior in the collection, and the opening verse is the poorest of this introductory poem. The couplet,

> "What a glorious thing to be
> Is yonder oak I see,"

is so stiff, ungainly and unpoetical that it will of itself cause many readers to toss the book aside without further examination. Those whose curiosity survives the violent rebuff of these lines, and of some others almost as faulty in the first poem, will soon be satisfied that Mr. WEEKS has not "put his best foot forward," if indeed a poet is capable of an action partaking so strongly of the practical. There are for instance in the whole range of modern poetry few pictures more true to nature than this of

A RAINY DAY.

A wind that shrieks to the window pane,
  A wind in the chimney moaning,
A wind that tramples the ripened grain,
  And sets the trees a-groaning;
A wind that is dizzy with whirling play,
A dozen winds that have lost their way
  In spite of the others' calling.
A thump of apples on the ground,
A flutter and flurry and whirling round
  Of leaves too soon a-dying;
A tossing and streaming like hair unbound
  Of the willow boughs a-flying;
A lonely road and a gloomy lane,
An empty lake that is blistered with rain,
  And a heavy sky that is falling.

Italics are unnecessary to bring into relief the poetry in this sonnet, for nearly every line is a picture in itself. Then again there is more than mere jingle in this exquisite little

SONG.

The butterfly may hover
  Where gold-eyed daisies grow,
And round and round the clover
  The drunken bee may go,
But the strong-winged bird flies over
  And leaves them there below.

The wind may keep on bringing
  Sweet sounds to the leaves that sigh,
The brook may join his singing
  To the cricket's merry cry,
But the strong bird's song is ringing
  Above them in the sky.

In the following lines, too, Mr. WEEKS shows himself capable of conceiving original, and, at the same time, really poetic ideas. They have for their text,

A WATER LILY.

Touch it not: too cold and white
  It lies in its dreamy, silent sleep,
  Over the waters still and deep,
Still and deep and dark as night.
  Touch it not, for well I know,
  Far away down deep below,
Its roots are tangled in the hair,
(Golden and long like this you wear,)
Floating over a face as fair,
  And as white and still and cold, ah me!
As the voiceless flower reflected there
  Dreaming over the mystery.
  Touch it not, for such are we:
Beautiful blossoms of Life that grow
  O'er an unknown depth, with roots that lie
  Floating, but linked with a secret tie
To a beautiful Death below.

In his poems of the affections, if we are correct in supposing that Mr. WEEKS would thus characterize the verses which he gathers together in the second part of this volume, there are very many delicate fancies prettily expressed. The dedication of the work "To my Mother" is, of course, a guaranty of the purity of every line, and it is gratifying to note that the promise is faithfully kept. Although capable of strong feeling, Mr. WEEKS does not once allow himself to descend to that grinding of passion to powder in which many of our modern poets so freely indulge. A pure morality runs through all his poems, and now and then it develops into a genuine religious sentiment which is, however, entirely free from that namby-pambyism which always offends the discriminating reader. Of itself, this collection entitles Mr. WEEKS to a foremost place among our younger poets, and the friends whom it must gain for him will anticipate with confidence the results of his more mature efforts. It is to be hoped since Mr. WEEKS is just commencing a promising career that he will keep clear of the snares spread for young writers by a certain clique in this City of self-elected arbiters of literary fate. The monster described by VICTOR HUGO as the devil-fish, is not more dangerous to physical, than are these polypi to moral and intellectual life.

AMERICA DURING AND AFTER THE WAR. By ROBERT FERGUSON, author of "The Pipe of Repose," &c. London: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

Mr. FERGUSON is an Englishman of culture and refinement, whose discrimination and good judgment are demonstrated by the fact that during the war the National cause had his ardent and unqualified sympathy. He first visited this country in 1864, while the war was in progress, and subsequently, upon the conclusion of the struggle, he returned to make a trip through districts which he was before unable to visit. The results of his observations were first given in the form of lectures, delivered in England, and here they are preserved in permanent form. Mr. FERGUSON shows himself to be a careful, shrewd, and at the same time, a friendly observer. His predispositions were so strong in our favor that he did not become so disgusted with the chronic want of attention he experienced at our hotels as to lose his temper and berate the whole nation for incivility; nor did he travel eagerly watching to detect and exaggerate American peculiarities. Landing at this port upon his first visit, he went to Boston, and, going to Cambridge, paid his respects to Prof. LONGFELLOW, among others. He gives us a pleasant picture of the domestic life of Mr. LONGFELLOW, and then he wanders off into Maine, travels through the White Mountains, visits Niagara and Trenton Falls, and finally serves a short term at the front with the Sanitary Commission. Then he calls on Mr. LINCOLN, takes observations during the Presidential campaign of '64, inspects the Mammoth Cave, and experiences a Thanksgiving Day. He lands at Boston upon the occasion of his second visit, hears WENDELL PHILLIPS' harangue—"The South Victorious"—very sensibly dissents from the doctrines enunciated, and then starts off on a Southern tour, which takes him through Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and back again to Washington. Mr. FERGUSON had no startling or exciting experiences, but he describes in a very graphic manner all that he saw, and his observations, which are now and then amusing, are all the time entertaining. Those who wish to see themselves as others see them will be well repaid by a perusal of this volume, and it is to be hoped that it may be widely circulated in England, where there is still wide opportunity for and great need of the removal of unfounded prejudices, as well as for the enlightenment of the people upon matters of which they are really ignorant.

THE HUDSON, FROM THE WILDERNESS TO THE SEA. By BENSON J. LOSSING. Illustrated by three hundred and six engravings on wood, from drawings by the Author, and a frontispiece on steel. New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON.

Very few Americans are so well qualified as is Mr. LOSSING to write intelligently regarding the Hudson. He has lived so long upon its banks, appreciates so fully the manifold beauties of its scenery, and is so thoroughly acquainted with its traditions and its veritable history, that he could hardly fail to write an interesting book. And, certainly, no more emphatic recognition of his fitness for the task could have been given than his selection by the publishers of the London *Art Journal* for the preparation of such a series of articles as are gathered together in this handsome volume. The papers, with the accompanying illustrations, first appeared in the *Art Journal* in 1860 and '61. In preparing them for republication in book form they have been carefully revised, and such changes have been made in the text as were necessary to bring it down to date. Every American will bear testimony to the conscientious accuracy of the illustrations with which Mr. LOSSING accompanies the text. But while there are few who are unfamiliar with the scenery described, there are many who are not so well informed regarding the history and traditions of the great river, and these may derive both amusement and instruction from Mr. LOSSING's pleasant narrative, the fullness of which may be inferred from the fact that it occupies, with the illustrations, over four hundred and sixty large octavo pages. The volume is carefully printed upon tinted paper, and is in every respect creditable to both author and publisher.

VOL. III. WALLACE. December Term, 1865. W. H. & O. H. MORRISON, Washington, D. C.

This volume of decisions in the United States Supreme Court, reported by JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., will be found to contain many interesting and important cases, the decisions in which will control much of the litigation now pending in the Federal and State Courts of the country. Indeed, some of the cases passed upon at the December Term of last year are of extraordinary interest in point of law, while others are equally entertaining to the student, lawyer or layman, as embodying much of the history of the country during the war. Of the merits of the volume, considered professionally, it is only necessary to say that it equals the preceding volumes reported by Mr. WALLACE in conciseness and accuracy.

FINETTE: A LEGEND OF BRITTANY. By EDWARD LABOULAYE. Translated from the French. Boston. J. E. TILTON & Co.

It is difficult to say whether the story in this handsome volume, or the engravings which illustrate it will prove the more attractive to those juveniles who shall be so happy as to number it among their Christmas gifts. Yvon, the thirteenth son of the Baron of Kerver, falls into the power of a cruel giant, but is solaced by making the acquaintance of the fairy Finette, with whom he very naturally falls in love. The marvelous manner in which the couple escape from the giant's control and their subsequent adventures, are told in a style which is sure to fascinate the young reader. Some of the designs which illustrate the story are fairly Dore-ic in their boldness and grotesqueness, and they are moreover admirably engraved.

THE AMERICAN HOYLE; OR, GENTLEMAN'S HAND-BOOK OF GAMES. By "Trumps." Third Edition. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

The third edition of this justly popular hand-book is produced in a manner which does credit to the skill of its enterprising publishers. It is carefully printed by Mr. ALVORD, upon tinted paper, and is bound in a style which fits it for a place in any library. The merits of the *American Hoyle* are so well understood that it is hardly necessary to commend it further than to remind those interested that it contains rules and directions for all the games played in the United States, with descriptions and technicalities adapted to the American methods. It is illustrated with numerous diagrams and illustrations, and there is appended to the manual an elaborate treatise on the doctrine of chances.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Galaxy* for December 15, opens with the concluding chapters of "Archie Lovell." "The Environs of Berlin" are well described by Mr. J. W. WALL. Mr. H. H. DELILLE contributes an interesting and lively sketch of the present Emperor of France. This article is written in an easy and pleasant style, but with a tendency to use too many French phrases. "Seen Once" is a graceful poem by JOHN WEISS, whose "Too Late" will be remembered by many readers of the *Galaxy* for its exquisite rhythm and imagery. "The Currency of the United States," by GEORGE A. POTTER, imparts valuable information on a subject in which all Americans are interested, but of which little is known. "Christmas" is a touching poem by PHOEBE CAREY. "The Captain's Story," by the author of *Margaret Howth*, is not new in incident or plot, but the narrative is graphic and the interest well sustained. H. L. ALDEN describes, in the article headed "From Pig to Pork," the new abattoir at Communipaw. Mr. EUGENE BENSON contributes an interesting essay on "The Woman Question," and Mr. GEORGE WAKEMAN an amusing one on "Macaronics." This number completes the second volume of the *Galaxy*. With the next number the magazine will be enlarged sixteen pages, printed in new and larger type, and will be provided with a new illuminated cover. Besides the usual variety of interesting articles, the next number will contain the commencement of a story entitled "Tristan," by EDWARD SPENCER, in three parts, running through three numbers, and "Autumn Days," by CHARLES DAWSON STANLEY, with two fine illustrations by W. J. HENNESSY. The new story, "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, will also begin in January. It will be illustrated from designs by Mr. HENNESSY, who will visit the scene of the novel to make studies for the purpose.

—*Blackwood's Magazine* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) for November has a characteristic article upon "Three Presidents of the United States"—JACKSON, LINCOLN and JOHNSON. After discussing the work done by the first two, the present situation is reviewed, and the writer expresses the conviction on behalf of "spectators at a distance," that "the South might accept the situation without making too many wry faces. If the Southern whites retain anything like their old ascendency of blood, talents and character over the negro population, they might very easily manage the negro vote, and divert it into the channels of white opinion. Even if averse from doing this, they would gain their full representation in the Senate, to which each State sends two members, irrespective of population: and be thus enabled, with the aid of their northern friends, to exercise a strong influence on the legislation and policy of the republic, especially with a President of their own way of thinking, which they have in Mr. JOHNSON, and whom they might possibly replace at the appointed time by a statesman of the same policy and principles." The third section of the Constitutional Amendment this writer regards as "hard upon the South," and he thinks the North can afford to be magnanimous toward its old opponent, and that it should "yield a little." He adds: "Divided in spirit, the two sections will weaken each other—the Union will be no Union—peace will be no peace—liberty will be a false pretence—and America, from Maine to Texas, will become as dangerous an abode for a man who prizes his safety, as the vicinity of a powder-magazine when there is lightning in the atmosphere. It is the duty of the North to yield something. It can afford to be magnanimous. * * * * Unhappy will it be for North and South if passion continues to sway the councils where wisdom alone should enter, or raving fanaticism continue to usurp the place of sound policy and Christian charity. The other papers in this number of *Blackwood* are without special interest to American readers.

—Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have again brought into the market that very useful and instructive volume, *Knowledge is Power*, by Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT. Originally published in England in 1855, this work was, in the following year, thoroughly revised and partly rewritten by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue. During the last ten years the advances in science and the arts have given new, and, if possible, more forcible illustrations than ever before of the maxim selected as the title of the volume. Among these may be named the system of stereotyping newspapers, the vast advantage of which is hardly appreciated by unprofessional men, and especially the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. These and other inventions and achievements are duly noted in the present edition of this work, which is thus brought down to the latest date. It is written, in the main, in a perspicuous and familiar style, and can be cordially commended as a book which will be sure to interest, while it instructs, all readers—especially the young.

—The number of the *Edinburgh Review* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) for the quarter beginning with October, has a large proportion of interesting, timely and able articles. "Froude's Reign of Elizabeth" is reviewed and praised highly and deservedly. There is an exhaustive article on "Strauss, Renan and Ecce Homo;" GEORGE ELIOT's "Felix Holt" is discussed; "The Military Growth of Prussia" is sketched; some very curious and interesting information is given about "Antique Gems," and the other papers are "Kaye's History of the Sepoy War," "Varieties of History and Art," "International Courage" and "Napoleon's Julius Cæsar."

—The *Riverside Magazine*, for young people, does not make its appearance as promptly as was intended, owing to the difficulties attending the printing in colors of the cover, but the first number will be issued in a few days, and it will be largely a Christmas and New-Year's number. Mr. ABBOTT begins his William Gray series. "Casonella" writes a Christmas carol, which has a border by Hows. The author of "That Good Old Time" has a story for boys called "The Midnight Coast." There are papers on New-Year's customs, stereoscopic pictures, and the editor has a Christmas story, "The Neighbors," illustrated by STEPHENS, who also furnishes the frontispiece, "The Three Wise Men of Gotham."

—An elementary manual of qualitative chemical analysis, by MAURICE PERKINS, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Union College, has just been published by Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SON. It was originally designed for the use of the students in the engineering department of Union College, and its purpose was to give them a greater familiarity with the facts and laws of chemistry than is possible in the exercise of recitation alone, and at the same time to instruct them in the method of analyzing the more frequently occurring inorganic compounds. The manual is one which may be used with advantage in all schools where chemistry is taught.

—With the coming month of January the *American Odd Fellow*, edited and published by J. W. ORR, P. G. M., P. G. P., will enter upon its sixth volume. As the name of the magazine indicates, it is devoted to the interests of this large and influential order, and its editor and publisher, holding high rank within the mystic circle, (or rather chain,) would seem particularly well qualified to conduct it. Taken throughout, the *Odd Fellow* is a model of typographical accuracy. It would be odd indeed were it not. It has the special recommendation of the Most Worthy Grand as being the official organ among the order.

—Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH has just issued a second edition of *Grace Barclay's Diary; or, Personal Recollections of the American Revolution*. The writer of the letters and diary from which this volume is compiled is assumed to have been the wife of an officer of the Revolution, and the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, who, though endeavoring to maintain the neutral ground, was yet loyal at heart. The volume, which is very handsomely and tastefully produced, bears the dedication to WASHINGTON IRVING which it carried when first issued in 1859.

—Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD have published *The American Lady's Cookery Book*, by Mrs. T. J. CROWEN. This work, which was first produced under the title of *The American System of Cookery*, has since been enlarged and thoroughly revised. The system which it adopts is strictly hygienic in its effects, and the recipes, which are simple themselves, are given so plainly that they can easily be understood by the uninitiated. The fact that the work has stood the practical test of over twenty years' use is direct proof of its substantial value.

—Mrs. WHITNEY's story—*A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life*—which has been appearing as a serial in *Our Young Folks* during the year now closing, has been issued in book form by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The story has been quite popular with the readers of the magazine in question, and this fact is of itself a sufficient criticism upon its merits. The illustrations by HOPPIN add decidedly to the attractiveness of the volume.

—Prof. W. B. DE GARMO has compiled and published a manual entitled *The Prompter*, which will be found indispensable to the organizers of evening entertainments, from which dancing is not excluded. It contains full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German, cotillion, &c. The excellence of this manual is attested by the fact that this is the third edition.

—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS have issued an edition of *Æsop's Fables*. The illustrations are numerous, spirited, and for the most part well engraved, and the volume, which is attractive in appearance, is very appropriately styled "The People's Edition."

—Those who wish to get a very little almanac with a great deal of phrenology and physiognomy, will find it in the annual of these "sciences" just issued by FOWLER & WELLS.

The Late Rev. D. W. Cahil—A Novel Suit.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., in the Superior Court in Boston, the case of Rev. W. H. CLOWRY and Rev. ARTHUR DONNELLY, both of New-York City, executors of the will of the late Rev. Dr. CAHILL *vs.* PATRICK DONAHOE, of Boston, was tried. From the evidence given at the trial it appears that Dr. CAHILL gave Mr. DONAHOE, a few days before the death of the Doctor, £1,585 sterling, in the presence of Rev. Messrs. MCSHANE and O'REILLY, of Boston, and of Dr. CAHILL's servant, requesting Mr. DONAHOE to send £1,200 to his executors, £100 to his servant and the balance to spend in paying the expenses of his last sickness, funeral and proper interment, as at the time he considered he was about to die, and had received the last rites of his church. Mr. DONAHOE took the money. After Dr. CAHILL's death, Oct. 28, 1864, Mr. DONAHOE sent £1,200 to the executors, gave the servant her £100, and expended the rest in Tremont Hotel bills, doctor bills, hospital bills and the funeral, burial and tomb of the deceased.

The executors, it appeared, had received a full account from Mr. DONAHOE and Father MCSHANE of the circumstances of the delivery of the money by Dr. CAHILL, and of its expenditure after his decease; but instructed by their legal advisers in New-York, Messrs. O'GORMAN and WILSON, it seems the executors sued Mr. DONAHOE for the £385, claiming the current value of it in 1864, about $8,900, and resting their claim on the technical ground that Mr. DONAHOE's power to give the money or pay it out ceased at the death of Dr. CAHILL; that Mr. DONAHOE was the agent or attorney of Dr. CAHILL, and therefore his authority as agent ceased, as the law has it, at the death of the principal. On the contrary, Mr. DONAHOE alleged the £100 to the servant was a gift *mortis causa*, completed by delivery to him for the servant, and her acceptance at the time; that the £285 was delivered to him in *trust*, to be expended after the death of Dr. CAHILL. At the trial it was conceded by the counsel for the executors: That Mr. DONAHOE was justified in paying the £100 to the servant, and all the other bills, except the cost of the funeral and interment, tomb, &c., $1,791. This latter amount, it was then claimed, was excessive, and on the question of excessive expenditure, the case was presented to the jury. Mr. DONAHOE, on this point, offered evidence showing that he had to attend to the funeral, the ceremonies attending on it and the decent interment of the deceased, without receiving any assistance from the executors.

On the evidence having been closed, the Judge instructed the Jury that mere legatees came "second to reasonable and appropriate funeral expences." The Jury, too, had the right, he instructed, to consider the religious ceremonies required for the deceased at his funeral, as well as his standing in society, &c.; and the Jury were also instructed by the Court not to criticize Mr. DONAHOE's expenditures for the funeral and burial in "a mean or captious spirit." The Jury retired, and in half an hour returned a verdict for Mr. DONAHOE. R. M. MORSE, Jr., appeared for the executors, and A. A. RANNEY and C. F. DONNELLY for Mr. DONAHOE.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Steamer Day—Mining—A Virtuous Police—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1866.

Contrary to anticipations, this has not been such an awful "steamer day" after all, one reason, probably, being, that nobody expected to collect much money, and was not, therefore, much disappointed if he did not. Again, it is hoped that our financial panic is about over. When gold goes down in the East, money accumulates here, and is "easy;" but the moment it advances, every dollar is raked and scraped, and remitted. Every man seems frantic to get the few cents advance. Our banks have merely anticipated a little in calling in their heavy loans. The first of January is general settling day, anyhow, and it was probably a good plan to begin in season. I know it was in *my* case, and a month earlier would not have been any too soon to begin to get in what I owed them, and as things look, they wont have much time to spare. It is a mighty hard thing to be called upon to pay money you have spent or lost in the "Bob-tail'd Horse" or some other equally magnificent mine; and it is heartless and cruel in a bank to insist upon it when a man don't want to. But these San Francisco banks have no bowels of compassion, and the way they are stirring this community up just now is a caution to every man who has a piece of paper "on demand." Some heavy men have taken offence at being called upon, and commenced a "raid" on the Bank of California, and are abusing that institution, soundly accusing it of oppression and saying all sorts of hard things about it; but it is like bombarding an iron-clad with ounce balls. It is invincible and can laugh at such puny efforts to injure its credit. I feel perfectly safe myself, my deposits being very heavy—so much so as to require the use of red ink, never could understand why they prefer to keep my account in that color; but they seem to fancy it, and I am not particular if they like it.

Our gold product should increase somewhat from this time out, as we have had two or three days of copious rains, which will enable the miners to wash out their accumulated piles of "pan dirt," although this kind of mining is much less extensive than formerly—our main dependence being quartz in these days.

In my last I mentioned that the Government had shipped heavily in the last few months. I should have added that shipments by the Assistant Treasurer here never appear in the published manifest. Why I do not know; but certain it is that no mention is made of the amounts so shipped. The shipments by the last steamer would have shown half a million larger had it been published. Mr. Assistant Treasurer CHEESEMAN seems averse to enlightening the public on the question, for reasons best know to himself, but it has a tendency to make the export of gold seem much less than it really is, as the gold sent forward is a part and portion of our product which, if regularly manifested, would swell our aggregate production a good many millions. The product from Nevada is increasing in the last few months, owing to the cheerful aspect of some of the mines in the Comstock Lode, fine bodies of good ore having been recently found in some of those which had previously weakened considerably, as a general thing sinking to a greater depth having proved the existence of fine ore that had not been previously reached. The "Hale & Norcross" is particularly encouraging, and the treasury shows finely. They pay $100 per share per month, and will declare an extra dividend of $100 on the 1st of January, besides leaving money sufficient on hand for their next regular dividend, not counting intermediate receipts. The affairs of this mine are admirably conducted. The stock eight months ago was quoted at $200 per foot, and cannot now be had at $2,000—$20,000 was offered to-day for ten feet, and no takers. Chollar advanced to-day $50 per foot on the strength of a rumor that a large body of fine ore had been struck in the lower level. Should it prove to be the case, that stock will advance to a much higher figure. Empire has declared another dividend of $6 per share, or $96 per foot, and the prospect is very favorable for a continuation. The "Savage" also pays a dividend.

We hear of heavy investments by Eastern capitalists in Colorado, Reese River and other remote districts. Distance seems to lend enchantment, but the result will probably prove that in going further they fare worse. There are plenty of good mines in California that can be purchased at reasonable prices, which only need developing to pay handsomely.

A mine called the Quail Hill, which had been on your market for a long time, has just been sold here at three times the price it was offered for in New-York, and the purchasers have made a splendid bargain, as close examination and tests prove it to be one of the largest deposits of decomposed quartz ever yet discovered in this country. It can be mined and worked at a very low cost, and the mine can supply 200 tons per day of rock that works an average of $30 per ton. You lost a good thing in not buying it. The Harpending Mine, of which I spoke in a former letter, is turning out splendidly. The Alban Mine, owned principally in New-York, also promises well.

We have had as a beginning of our rainy season a regular old-fashioned outheaster, which knocked the shipping about in a very lively manner, doing considerable damage, knocking wharves to pieces and splintering things generally. One or two small vessels sunk and one ship had a hole punched through her and filled. The damage altogether amounted to about $30,000.

I see among the passengers arrived by last steamer the name of Mrs GRUNDY. Is this is the old lady that had such a short and brilliant career in New-York, and died for want of sustenance or asphyxia by trying to swallow one of her own jokes? If so, she has come to life again, and may live if she won't try to be funny.*

In my last I stated that the soldier injured by the premature discharge of a gun at the review at the Presidio had died. I was so informed by an officer just from the garrison, but it appears it was not so. The man still lives, although the poor fellow might better have died, and will probably lose his eyesight, besides being generally torn to pieces and crippled.

Five ships are loading with wheat for New-York and Europe, and one with flour for China. More ships are wanted. The pioneer steamer *Colorado* will probably take a large freight to China. The *Colorado*, when her alterations and improvements are completed, will be one of the finest steamships that ever floated; and when the great iron link is finished across the Continent, passengers can be landed in China thirty days from New-York.

A little clipper steam-tug for the Russian and American Telegraph Company was out on her trial trip today, and proved very fast; she ran, as the boys say, like a scared dog. Several vessels are being built at the various shipyards.

The fishing fleet have been very successful this season, having caught about 700 tons of the finest kind of codfish up North.

We are to have a large dry dock, work having been commenced on it at Hunter's Point, two miles from town. It will be as large if not the largest dry dock in the United States, and will probably cost half a million of dollars when completed.

Our city is improving rapidly and spreading out over the Sandhills. New streets are being opened, and the steam paddies are snorting away in various directions furnishing plenty of work for the paddies that vote. A greater number of buildings are going up than at any time during the last five years, notwithstanding the hard times, and every branch of trade seems to be flourishing.

The Nicholson pavement is rapidly superseding the old cobble-stone paving. The Irish influence fought valiantly against it, but Yankee enterprise has at last succeeded, and the city authorities have given way and concluded to accept it. They died hard, but could not hold out against public opinion, which is universally in favor of the wooden blocks, and horses say *neigh* to the cobbles.

We are having a second-hand edition of the pretty waiter girl imbroglio. Our city authorities are very fierce. I notice that whenever business gets a little dull around the Police Court the valiant Stars get highly moral and virtuous, and have periodical spasms of virtuous indignation, and rush forth and arrest all the poor small and big-footed Chinese females they can find. Chinaware is proverbially frail, and they present a fine field for these moral guardians. Of course, they are fined—turned loose to be picked up and fined over again. The Chinese are a permanent income to enterprising policemen. The last raid on the lager-beer saloons has not been so fruitful. The music and the dance still go on, and the sturdy Teutons still toot on with their brass horns and laugh at "der Perlice." This is a great country and a mighty free one; and it has become one of the great principles of the day that no man shall be obliged to do anything he don't want to, or be hindered from doing anything he does want to. And I propose as a Constitutional amendment the following clause: "Resolved, That all men are born free and equal, especially if they are Irishmen and have been two weeks in the country; and whereas all laws calculated to restrain any man from doing as he pleases are ridiculous and a relic of the past, when people were too slow for these times. Be it therefore enacted that no man shall be obliged to pay any debt; that he may get all he can, and keep all he can get, and be allowed to vote as often as he pleases, if the prospect looks a little squally, and he will vote the right way. Resolved, also, that in the election of JOHN MORRISSEY to Congress we see a striking example of the wisdom of Divine Providence that puts the right man in the right place, and the talents given him shall be converted into a national blessing—lessons in the manly art of self-defence taught only to members in the Lobby during recess." There are a number of other amendments that would be good for our constitution, which can be supplied at short notice.

I am always ready to do good to my country, and my patriotism is always at high tide.

Our opera season is at an end, thank Heaven! We have had it bad, and the break up is a relief. Our sufferings in this way are immense. We are ridden to death by one set of opera people; they are like Mrs. Micawber, they never will desert us. We have had the BIANCHI's ever since California was discovered. They have taken a hundred and ninety odd farewell benefits, but somehow turn up again fresh. I have had a longing to take a hand in the closing scene where BIANCHI, as the hero, is killed off regularly every night. I would finish him in good earnest, and if I could have got a finger in Mrs. Borgia's cup of pizen I would have made it a sure thing. The BIANCHI's are very good people in their way, but we are a little tired of them. We are fickle, and after people have sang at us for five years straight along, we rather "hanker" after something new.

We want a nice fresh opera company, a small one. A good tenor, baritone, soprano and basso—the chorus, &c., we have—and above all, we want a pair or two of straight legs. We have had none on the stage here for an age, and it would be refreshing to see such a pair under a good looking tenor. What is the reason musical people never stand square on their pins? Is it the *strain* that throws their underpinning so out of line, or are they like the Shanghais, constitutionally prepared to travel either way, crab-fashion? If you can't send 'em straight, don't send any "crooked sticks." PODGERS.

*The Mrs. GRUNDY who lives in New-York, and is one of the oldest, and decidedly *the* "most respectable" of our citizens, doesn't make jokes. She spends her life in paroxysms of moral horror at other people's jokes. The one who tried it on her own account died immediately.—ED. TIMES.

In Search of Mines—Picturesque Ride to Grass Valley—The Cost of Cabins—Some of the Most Celebrated Mines—End of the Mercer Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 9, 1866.

I have just returned from a pleasant trip to the gold mines of Northern California, and propose to give your readers some account of what I saw and heard during my visit. The pleasantest route from San Francisco to the mines is by boat to Sacramento, and from there by rail to Colfax Station, where stages for Grass Valley and Nevada are always ready. This Station is situated among the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada range, and the scenery is wild and romantic. Outside seats on the stages are always in great demand, and I considered myself fortunate in being able to secure one. As soon as we left the Station we commenced ascending the mountain. A beautiful panorama now opens itself to the view. The hills rise one above another like gigantic waves, while far in the distance are seen the Sierra Nevada Mountains. A sudden turn in the road, and the beautiful picture vanishes in a moment, and, as we ride along through the sombre shades of the dense pine forest, what we have seen seems more like a dream than a reality. Never did I enjoy a ride so much as this. The driver seemed to think that his life depended upon his reaching the end of the route at a certain time, for he kept his horses at a neck-break speed. It seemed sometimes as if we must go to destruction. Often we were riding along the sides of a steep precipice, where the slightest deviation from the beaten track would have precipitated us—stage-coach, horses and passengers—hundreds of feet below. Accidents of this kind do sometimes occur. If anything serious happens, such as the killing or maiming of any of the white passengers, the Company pays the damage. If the unfortunate victim is a Johnny Chinaman, the occurrence is looked upon as a good joke.

We were almost sorry when we emerged from the woods, and came in sight of the bustling little city of

GRASS VALLEY.

This is one of the oldest and most thriving of the mining towns in the State. It has already a large population, which is daily on the increase. Buildings are going up every day, and are let before they are half finished at fabulous prices, and the meanest cabin, which in the East would hardly be regarded as a respectable pig-sty, will bring from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month. The town is sadly in want of a good hotel. The present one is a disgrace to the city. A good hotel, kept on the right principle, would be a paying institution to any man who understands the business. The man who keeps the present hotel made $20,000 over all his expenses last year, and I understand he was offered $30,000 for his house, which, for an interior town like Grass Valley, was an almost fabulous price.

QUARTZ MINING.

All the mining done at this place is by quartz mills, and the companies owning the mills will not employ any but the most experienced miners. Those from Cornwall are preferred and always stand the best chance of obtaining employment. It was here that quartz mining was first attempted. High expectations met at first with bitter disappointment. Men of large fortunes were reduced to the very lowest depths of poverty, and one or two, overcome by loss of property, and by disappointment, found relief, if relief it can be called, in suicide. But so useful an invention could not fail. The busy brains of enterprising and energetic men have brought the invention to a perfect success. Ignorance and a superstitious reverence for the old style of mining have been obliged to give way, and those who were strongest in their opposition, have been obliged to acknowledge themselves defeated.

CHEAP CRUSHING.

Gass Valley possesses many advantages in respect to cheap crushing, which are not enjoyed by other mining districts. It is near to San Francisco, which is the great depot of supplies on this coast, and it is completely surrounded with plentiful supplies of timber. The average cost of crushing the rock is from $3 to $5 per ton, and the average yield is generally about $10. If we compare this with some of the statements respecting the yield in other districts, we shall see the great advantages possessed by this district.

In Virginia City the cost of crushing rock is $20, where the yield is not more than $25; and in Reese River the cost of crushing is fully up to the yield.

THE ALLISON RANCH

is the great mine of the township, and has been worked since 1852. The number of hands employed is about two hundred. Its correct expenses for the past five years have averaged $15,000 per month, which will be about $500 per day. For about six months past the average yield has been $40,000 per month, more than half of it clear profit. The mine is now being worked to a depth of over five hundred feet. Next to the Allison Ranch is

THE EUREKA,

which was located and opened in 1851. Great loss attended the working of this mine, and full profitable results were not attained until 1861. Since that time the yield has been immense, and shows what energy and perseverance will accomplish. One-twentieth part was recently sold for $43,000, and it was regarded as a great bargain. Four years ago the entire mine was sold for $400,000, but to-day it could not be bought for $1,000,000.

Another mine which is paying good profits, but not equal to the two above mentioned, is the

UNION HILL.

It is situated about two miles out of town. The machinery and other developments cost about $75,000. The mill is a very fine one of twenty stamps. The work of developing the mine has been pushed ahead with a great deal of energy, and the company are now beginning to reap the benefits of their labors.

UNDEVELOPED MINES.

In every section of this township are undeveloped mines, principally owned by poor men, who have not the capital to work them. There is no reason why, if properly developed, and machinery placed upon them, they should not in time yield as handsome returns as any mine in the district. The men who own the mines are calling out to capital to come and help them.

In past days immense quantities of gold have been taken out from the Hope Gravel Mine. The Company have sunk a perpendicular shaft 150 feet, and are displaying a great deal of energy, working night and day to develop the mine. They fully expect to strike what has been in bygone ages the bed of a river.

All indications lead them to think that they are on the right track. If their hopes are realized their success is beyond question, for in early days the bed of this now extinct river was the richest locality round Grass Valley.

The track or course of the stream was lost by a company five or six years ago, and many unsuccessful attempts have since been made to find it. The indications are that it must be somewhere there. Wash boulders and the same strata as was met by the old company when their shaft was sunk are encouraging promises. Much interest has been taken in the work.

GRAND FINALE OF THE MERCER BRIGADE.

When the last flutterings of the ribbons of the fair ladies who composed what is called *The Mercer Brigade* disappeared among the dark forests of Washington Territory, the whole affair which, last Winter, created so much interest and excitement, probably passed from the public mind and was forgotten. All will remember how strongly the ladies, when on the eve of departure from their Eastern homes, protested against the idea that they were going to the Territory in search of husbands, and that they were only coming here in search of work, and that they would *never* get married. Oh, no! never! Poor things, they did not know what attractive beings the men of this coast, particularly those who lived in Washington Territory, were. They have all lost their hearts, and most of them have found that which they were seeking, viz.: a lodge in a vast wilderness with a man in it. One lady met her husband for the first time at 3 in the afternoon, and at 9 that evening they were married. That would be called quick work at the East.

ROD.

THE WEST.

The Advent of Winter—Political Affairs, Expresses, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

Winter is ushered in by as light and beautiful a day as heart could wish. The sun has been playing "hide and seek" with us for some time past, scarcely showing his face for several days in succession. But to-day he is out in all his glory, giving us a good specimen of Western Autumnal weather—such as we have been accustomed to in years gone by.

Thanksgiving day, as proclaimed by the President and by the Governor of our State, was more generally observed by religious services in this city than usual. Business was in a great degree suspended, and the churches were filled with good congregations. The Soldiers' Home, and other public institutions of a like character, were remembered on the occasion.

POLITICAL.

Political matters have settled down into such a quiescent state that one would hardly credit that we are not four weeks removed from a fierce political contest. Not a vestige of it remains, save the accomplished results. The canvass for the United States Senatorship still progresses without any new feature. The impeachment agitation is dying out. With all the Radicalism of the West, this point does not seem to find much favor, only with a few of the most ultra journals—such, for instance, as the Chicago *Tribune*, which is edited by a gentleman who has "swung around the circle" from *Times* Copperheadism to become the exponent of extreme Radicalism. With all the zeal of a new convert, he pursues all extreme measures, and thinks thereby to prove his sincerity in the new faith. But the old leaders of the Republican Party fight shy of the proposition—many of them opposing it.

OUR STATE PENITENTIARY.

It is a fact, attempt to disguise it as we may, that war does produce, and that our civil war has produced, a marked increase in our criminal statistics. During the first years of the war the number of prisoners in our State Penitentiary declined quite a respectable per cent. Since the close of the war the increase has been rapid and constant, not only from Chicago, but from all parts of the States—being, of course, largest in the cities and large towns.

Some ten years ago the State entered upon the construction of a new Penitentiary at Joliet, some forty miles southwest of this city, upon what was considered quite an extensive scale. The architect's estimate of the cost was $400,000; but by a system not peculiar to Illinois, but somewhat in vogue in your own City, the actual cost has been run up to the neighborhood of $1,200,000. It was intended to accommodate 1,000 prisoners—a number which it was hoped would not be reached in several decades, at least. But alas, for human calculations and human depravity—the maximum has already been more than reached, as about 1,100 are now seeking shelter within the walls of this institution! Already a proposition is abroad to erect another prison for the accommodation of the Southern half of the State. A good idea as any would be to fence in Cairo with a wall on the land side, and it would hardly be amiss to keep the inhabitants inclosed.

THE EXPRESS WAR.

The Merchants' Union Express is gradually extending its line of operations along the railroads of the West. It has to meet at every step, however, the systematic and determined opposition of the old Companies. Failing to head them off on the railroads, the next move was to put down prices so ruinously low that they expect, with their large accumulations to be able to drive the Union from the track from sheer exhaustion. They even carry packages of ten pounds and under free over the routes occupied by the new Company. It is of vital interest to the public that they do not succeed in their efforts to crush this new enterprise; for business men will have to make up what they are losing in this competition as soon as all opposition is overcome. The railroads, I understand, are willing to see fair play, and are giving all an equal chance. There needs to be competition. Monopolies have too much the control of the transportation business of the West, of all kinds, and the result is a heavy and onerous tax on our agricultural interests, especially as in fact it all has to come out of the producers in the end.

The subject of enlarging our canal by the State is now extensively agitated, and a strong move will be made this Winter upon the Legislature to secure the passage of a law for this purpose.

Judge BRADWELL, of our County Court, has just made a decision which is of some public interest, if not importance. The British Consul applied to be appointed administrator of the estate of one WM. BURRILL, who died intestate, on the ground that he was a British subject. Judge BRADWELL decided that the power to say who shall administer in such cases does not reside in the British, nor in Congress, but in the State of Illinois, and that Congress cannot enter into a valid convention with the British Government for this purpose. The British Consul was therefore ruled out of Court, and the case turned over to the Public Administrator.

Cook County is charged with a school tax of $86,229, of which only $54,294 are expended in the county, leaving $31,934 which goes to other parts of the State. The total amount of State tax paid by the county is $219,523. The city tax is in the vicinity of $1,200,000, $500,000 of which is undoubtedly caused by our 2,000 saloons.

Business is somewhat dull. Our merchants have departed from the good custom of cash payments, and the credit system has been greatly extended, and country collections are now very hard. The consequence is that the money market is very stringent, and the banks have all they can do to carry along their customers. Farmers are holding on to their corn, and but little is coming in. They expect higher prices: but the city bulls or bears—I do not know which—are now trying to keep prices down.

TEXAS.

The Proposed Convention of Freedmen.

The following call, signed by a number of colored men, for a convention of negroes, to be held in Bastrop on the 6th of December, appeared in the Bastrop *Advertiser* of the 24th:

"Notice is hereby given to the colored race throughout and coextensive with the limits of the State of Texas that a convention will be held in Bastrop on the 6th of December, 1866, for the purpose of considering and devising a systematic plan of agricultural labor, by which we propose to cultivate the soil and obey the command of our great Creator—procure our bread by the sweat of the brow.

The freedmen throughout the State will please send delegates to this Convention, that every portion of Texas may be represented; that all parts may harmonize; that our people may be subordinate to the law of the land; enter into contracts understandingly, and comply with them from motives of interest as well as honor. There is nothing political in this movement. The twofold purpose is to educate the intellect, improve the heart, better our manners and copy after the most improved examples in refinement and industry. Just emerging from Slavery we are rude and essentially imperfect. Familiar with the cultivation of this soil, this will be our main dependence and chief support. That we may get together and consult freely and systematize our plans, we invite the colored race to meet us in Bastrop on the 6th of December, by delegates in Convention assembled, for the purposes and objects above recited.

The Alleged "Census Swindle" in this City—A Few Facts and Figures.

Correspondence of the Syracuse Journal.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

Your readers doubtless remember the political hubbub raised last year by Democratic journals over what they called "DEPEW's swindling census." They claimed that New-York City had at least 1,000,000 inhabitants, instead of 726,386 returned by the State enumerators. The recent election has developed some facts bearing upon the subject which are worth noting. The most strenuous efforts were made to bring out every available vote. The Democracy knew that their only hope of success on the State ticket was in piling up an enormous and unprecedented majority for HOFFMAN in this City; the Republicans worked with equal zeal to keep that majority within limits. Every circumstance was in favor of a large vote. The fear of drafting was over, and ten or twelve thousand fresh naturalizations were made. Additional registering and voting places were provided, and in no case is it even pretended that there was the least hindrance or delay, either in registering or voting. The result was that we registered 125,162 voters, and polled 114,255 votes, against 110,395 for President in 1864. Now turn to "DEPEW's swindling census," and you find that he puts down 128,975 voters in New-York City, or 3,813 *more than we registered with all our extra naturalization one year after the census was made.* This simple fact outweighs a thousand columns of editorial invective.

Let me add another item to show where HOFFMAN got his 47,000 majority in this City. In 1855 our voters numbered, according to the census, 88,877, of whom about one-half were naturalized. In 1866 we record 128,975 voters, of whom 77,475 are naturalized and only 51,500 natives. The native increase is therefore only about 7,000 in ten years, while the foreign increase is more than 33,000. The Irish always vote the Democratic ticket, even when it includes renegade Whig-Know-Nothings like BROOKS, in the proportion of nine to one; and this year nearly all the Germans went that way in their devotion to free lager. Over ninety per cent. of the registered vote was cast, of which HOFFMAN got about 70,000 naturalized and 10,000 native votes, while FENTON had over 30,000 native and probably not thirty hundred naturalized.

One item more and I have done with this subject. In 1855 the census recorded for the whole State 652,322 voters; in 1865 it put down 823,426—increase, 171,104, or a little over twenty-six per cent. In the City of New-York there were 88,877 voters in 1855, and 128,975 in 1865—increase, 40,098, or over forty-five per cent. So much for the "census swindle," and the alleged attempt to cheat the City of New-York at the expense of the State.

BOSTON.

The General Customs Revenue Law—Abstract of the Bill as Prepared for Submission to Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

Your readers will call to mind the fact that in July last the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to cause to be prepared, and submitted to Congress at its present session, a General Customs Revenue Law, designed to supersede all other enactments on the subject of revenue derived from customs, said law to embrace all necessary regulations in regard to our foreign and coasting trade. The work of preparing this lengthy bill was delegated to Senator CRESWELL, of Maryland, and Gen. GARFIELD, of the House. Some time in September the work of preparing this bill was delegated to R. S. S. ANDROS, Esq., of this city, and that gentleman, assisted by D. E. WARE, Esq., and WM. D. LYMAN, Esq., has fully performed the same, and the bill as prepared by these gentlemen will speedily come before Congress. It will undoubtedly be a measure that will attract more attention in commercial communities than any other measure of the session, and I accordingly hasten to furnish you with all the principal changes embodied in the bill as it now stands. These changes are principally Chapter 19, which relates to seizures, suits on bonds, and the prosecution for the recovery of fines, penalties and forfeitures, and of the remission of penalties.

CHANGES IN THE LAW.

All new matter presented by these gentlemen will be distinguished from the old enactments by the letter, as given below:

SEC. 3. And if any of the officers of the customs shall have probable reason to suspect that there are concealed in any particular dwelling-house, store or other building, any goods, wares or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law, he shall upon proper application, on oath to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant directed to such officer, who is hereby authorized to serve the same, to enter such house, store or other building, and there examine and search for such goods, wares or merchandise; and if on such search or examination any such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be found, which there shall be probable cause for the officer making such search or examination to believe have not been duly entered, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, he shall seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods, wares or merchandise, as shall not have been duly entered, or which shall have been imported contrary to law, shall be forfeited. And any person authorized by this act to make searches and seizures, or any person assisting him, or acting under his directions, may, if deemed necessary by him or them, enter without such search warrant into or upon, or pass through the lands, inclosures or buildings, other than the dwelling-house of any person whomsoever, in the night or in the daytime, in order to search and examine any vehicle, beast or person; or with such warrant, such authorized person, or his assistant, may, by night or day, pass through the land, inclosures and buildings, other than the dwelling-house of any person whomsoever, in order to reach and search the building or buildings specified in said warrant.

SEC. 7. If any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any goods, wares or merchandise subject to duty, without paying or accounting for the same, or pass or attempt to pass through the Custom-house any false, forged or fraudulent invoice, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, (here follow the old provisions.)

SEC. 8. And if any goods, wares or merchandise, of which entry shall have been made in the office of a Collector, shall not be invoiced according to the actual market value or wholesale price thereof in the principal markets of the country whence imported, at the period of the exportation thereof to the United States, and the failure to produce an invoice as aforesaid, shall have been with design to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such goods, wares or merchandise shall be forfeited.

SEC. 14. All goods, wares or merchandise which shall be seized by virtue of this act shall be put into public store, and remain in the custody of the Collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by law are required, to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited, or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are forfeited, they shall remain in the Collector's custody until sold by the Marshal, but shall not be liable to the Marshal's charge for the custody thereof; and if not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof.

SEC. 15. The Solicitor of the Treasury, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall take cognizance of all frauds or attempted frauds upon the revenue, and shall exercise a general supervision over the measures for their prevention and detection, and for the prosecution of persons charged with the commission thereof; and it shall be the duty of the collectors of customs of the several collection districts of the United States to report to the Solicitor and the Secretary of the Treasury respectively all seizures of goods, wares, merchandise or other property made by said collectors or other officers of the customs, as soon as practicable after the same are made, with written statements of the facts upon which such seizures are based. And if any Collector of Customs shall fail to make the reports of seizures herein required, such Collector's share of the proceeds of any seizure which he shall have failed to report shall, in the event of the condemnation of the property seized, or of the sale of the same as unclaimed, or of its release on payment of the appraised value, be awarded to the United States. And upon the settlement of his accounts, every Collector of Customs shall produce such proof of the transmission of the reports herein required, as by the Commissioner of Customs shall be deemed satisfactory.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of all Collectors of Customs, in addition to the reports of seizures hereinbefore required, to transmit quarter yearly to the Secretary of the Treasury, tabular statements of all seizures, the value of which shall not exceed five hundred dollars, made by him or any person acting under his authority, during the quarter, wherein shall be set forth the quality and denomination of the goods, wares or merchandise, or other property seized, the place and date of seizure, the names of the claimant and person from whom taken, (if known,) the names of the person making the seizure and of the informer, if there shall be an informer, the section of this act under which seizure was made, the appraised value of the property, and the disposition made thereof. And if any Collector shall fail to transmit such tabular statement, he shall forfeit his share of the proceeds of such seizure, as provided in the foregoing section; or if he shall transmit the same he shall produce evidence thereof, as therein provided.

SEC. 16. The Collectors of Customs of the several districts shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty, to demand payment of any personal fine or penalty incurred within their respective districts, for violations of the Registry, Revenue, Navigation and Passenger Laws, and if voluntarily paid, to receive and give acquittances for the same. And within ten days after the payment to any Collector of any fine or personal penalty by the person incurring the same, said Collector shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury the fact of the imposition and collection of said fine or penalty, specifying the amount thereof and the section of this act under which the same was imposed, and shall hold the proceeds thereof as a special deposit, until directed to refund or to pay the same into the Treasury.

SEC. 27. In every case where a forfeiture of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandise shall accrue, it shall be the duty of the Collector or other proper officer in giving notice of the seizure of such ship or vessel, or of such goods, wares or merchandise, to insert in the advertisement the name or names, and the place or places of residence of the person to whom any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise belonged or were consigned at the time of such seizure, if the same shall be known to him.

SEC. 28. All bonds required in order to the execution of any provisions of this act, which shall not be satisfied on the day they may become due, shall be put in suit, and the Collector shall without delay cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money due thereon by action or suit of law.

[Old law follows.]

SEC. 32. In any suit or prosecution against any person for any act or thing done as an officer of the customs, or any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, where judgment shall be given against the defendant or respondent, if it shall appear to the court before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried, that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order a proper entry and certificate to be made thereof, and in such case the defendant, or respondent, shall not be liable for costs, nor liable to execution, or to any action for damages, or to any other mode of prosecution for the act done by him as aforesaid; but such property or articles as may be held in custody by the defendant, if any, shall after judgment, be ordered by the court to be returned to the claimant or claimants, his, her or their agent or agents.

SEC. 33. If any suit or prosecution be commenced in any State Court against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other person aiding or assisting any of them, or under color thereof, for anything done or omitted to be done by such officer, by virtue of law, or under color thereof; and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such State Court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such Circuit Court on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his appearing at the Court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State Court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause; and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged; and such copies being entered as aforesaid in such Court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute, or damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the Court in which the suit was commenced; and no costs shall be recovered in any action in a State Court where the same could have been legally instituted in a District or Circuit Court of the United States.

SEC. 38. Whenever any person or persons, who shall have incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture or disability, or shall have been interested in any vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall have been subject to any seizure, forfeiture or disability, by force of any present or future law of the United States, for the laying, levying or collecting any duties, or by force of any present or future act, concerning the registering of ships or vessels, and for regulating the carriage of passengers, or for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, or for regulating the foreign or coasting trade, shall prefer his petition to the Judge of the district in which such fine, penalty, forfeiture or disability shall have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case; and shall pray that the same may be mitigated or remitted, the said judge shall inquire, in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case; first, causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the Attorney of the United States for such District, that each may have an opportunity of showing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, or, in his absence, an attorney employed by the Collector, to appear for the United States in all such cases, who shall be allowed such a fee in each case as the District Judge shall direct; and the said Judge shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such inquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, forfeiture or penalty, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence, or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same; and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued, upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just. But in every case of seizure where the goods, wares and merchandise, or other property seized, shall not exceed $500, the Judge of the District shall not entertain said petition, unless claim for the property with the proper bond shall have been filed with the Collector, or other principal officer of the revenue, and the said property shall have been libeled, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 39. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all applications for remission of fines, penalties and forfeiture incurred or accruing under the Revenue Laws, where the amount in question does not exceed $1,000, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper; and he may thereupon remit or mitigate such fines, penalties, or forfeitures, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud. But in all cases of seizure of goods, wares, or merchandise, or other property for underestimate of quantity in an invoice, or upon entry, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the same authority to ascertain the facts, and where there shall have been no intent to defraud the revenue, to release the property, as is hereinbefore given, whatever may be the value thereof, and at any stage of the proceedings for the condemnation of the same.

SEC. 41. The Collectors of the several districts of the United States, in all cases of seizure of any goods, wares or merchandise, for violation of the revenue laws, the appraised value of which, in the district wherein such seizure shall be made, shall not exceed $1,000, be, and they are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to release such goods on payment of the appraised value thereof. And the money so received by Collectors of customs shall be paid into the Treasury, and distributed by the Commissioner of Customs, in the same manner as the proceeds of other penalties and forfeitures.

SEC. 44. The moneys arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, under the provisions of this act, and recoverable as such, when collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States, shall be distributed by the Commissioner of Customs and paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, in the following manner, to wit: One-half to the United States, one-fourth to the person making the information which led to the seizure or recovery of the penalty; and if there be no informer, the other moiety, or, (if an informer,) the remaining one-fourth, to be equally divided between the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port, where all of said officers are appointed, and at ports where a less number are appointed, then equally among such of said officers as are appointed for the district in which the seizure shall be made or the penalty incurred, and if there be only a Collector in said district then to the Collector; but where any fines, penalty and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of this act, are recovered in consequence of any information given by any officer of a revenue cutter, they shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows: one-fourth part shall be for the use of the United States; one-fourth part for the officers of the customs, to be distributed as herein before set forth; and the remainder thereof to the officers of such cutter, to be divided among them in proportion to their pay.

SEC. 42. Whenever any fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of this act, shall be recovered by judicial process, it shall be the duty of any informer, whether he be an officer of a revenue cutter or other person, in order to establish his title to the share of the proceeds hereinbefore allotted, to file his claim and intervene therefor in the proceedings before the proper Court; and any informer, or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred under this act, may be examined as a witness in any of the proceedings for the recovery of such fine, penalty or forfeiture by either of the parties thereto, and such examination shall not deprive such witness of his or her share or interest in such fine, penalty or forfeiture; but the shares of the United States and all other parties to the proceeds of all fines or penalties paid to the Collector without suit, and by him paid into the Treasury, shall be determined, adjusted and awarded by the Commissioner of Customs, under such regulations for proof of claims thereto, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The result of the labors of the Commission is now probably in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be submitted to Congress in a few weeks. It is one of those subjects which affect the vital interests of the country, and its attention cannot be slighted by our representatives. It will be noticed by a careful reading of the proposed charges that much of the abuse at present existing in the Collectors' offices is designed to be removed; and if the main features become a law, much of the "fat pickings" will be only a fact of the past. VIGIL.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
675—Kinne et al., vs. Ford et al.
1965—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
343—Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury et al.
2071—Gerrit vs. Howland et al.
2229—Waring et al., vs. The Indemnity Insurance Company.
1605—Hartman vs. The N. Y. Sanitary and Chemi-Composit Manuf'ng. Company.
2453—Ward vs. Dillon.
2557—Ulery et al., vs. Molter.
2585—Powers vs. Baker.

Nos.
2591—Shuyter, Adm'r., vs. Nott.
2597—Travers vs. Longstreet.
2601—Sanborn vs. Herring et al.
2603—Connolly, Jr., et al., vs. Crane et al.
2605—Breeden vs. Brown et al.
2607—O'Brien vs. Cerf.
2609—Bartram vs. McIntyre.
2613—Grandt, &c., vs. Wilcox.
2615—Harris vs. The Mercantile Trading Co.
2617—Snow vs. The Empire Pen Company.
2621—Bacharach vs. Felse.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2414—Manning et al. vs. Robinson et al.
2422—Philips vs. Champaigniac et al., impleaded.
2482—Burnly, guardian, vs. Hardwick.
2486—Grantham vs. The Erie Railway Co.
2492—Hirsch et al. vs. Mijel.
2494—Paton et al. vs. Butterfield et al.
2496—Peck vs. Meinginger.
2498—Slarnur vs. Cornish et al.
2500—The Randall Mining Co. vs. Harlen.

Nos.
2502—Owen vs. Wells.
2504—Burnett vs. Corn.
2506—Dunkin vs. The N. Y. Liv. Petroleum Co.
2508—R. F. Randolph vs. Styer et al.
2510—Van Buren vs. Kenyon et al.
2512—Robinson vs. Barnett.
2514—Hyke vs. Hyk et al.
2516—Hurley vs. Lelland.
2518—Fills, ex'r., et al. vs. Jones.
2520—Henry vs. The Forty-second and Grand street Ferry Railroad Co.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice Mullen at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
879—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
889—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1469—Anderson vs. Smith.
1069—Dusenbury vs. The Lenox Fire Insur'ce Company.
1070—Dusenbury vs. The Globe Fire Insurance Company.
1071—Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.
1072—Dusenbury vs. The Kings Co. Fire Insurance Company.
1073—Dusenbury vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.
1074—Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.
1483—Venoist vs. Pinckney, et al.

Nos.
1597—Stateson vs. The City of Brooklyn.
987—Rohrscheit vs. Stevens.
2069—Coughlan, adm., vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1379—Haggerty, et al., vs. Bernstein.
1380—Witmerding, et al. vs. Bernstein.
1989—Bryant vs. Hessell, et al.
2275—Coffin vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
2316—Hall vs. Weehsler.
2179—Hall vs. Weehsler.
2155—Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.
505—Iselin vs. Buckley, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
30—Gattsberger vs. Corwin.
35—Livingston vs. Van Ness.
36—Savage vs. Pike.
48—Savage vs. Kane.
51—Plume vs. Mun.
53—Brown vs. Gregory.
54—Dale vs. Winston.
55—Wright vs. Winston.
56—Dale vs. Winston.
57—Wright vs. Winston.
General call No. 104.

Nos.
64—In re. The petition of Wheeler et al.
67—Silberstein vs. Simmons.
74—Bessells vs. Wakerein.
84—Palton, Receiver, vs. Prescott.
86—Halloway vs. Stephens.
89—Hilton vs. Niles.
93—Fisk, Jr., vs. Harriott.
97—Spitzer vs. Levy et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Mason, J.—Held at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

No. 11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
175—Wilson vs. Gillender.
176—Williams vs. Hay.
177—Hamersley vs. Byrne.
178—Dunham vs. Newall.
179—McCroy vs. McCroy.
180—Taylor vs. Ketchum.
181—Calhoun vs. Ketchum.
182—Moore vs. Pine.
183—Lewis vs. Anson.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.
188—Walker vs. Albertson.

Nos.
191—Sommers vs. Adams.
192—Johnson vs. Kelly.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill.
194—Little vs. Turnure.
323—Belden vs. Arnoux.
308—Hewitt vs. B. R. P. Co.
309—Same vs. Same.
327—White vs. Kirtland
324—Hunt vs. Sanger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3056—Cuff vs. O'Reilly.
2737—Lynch vs. McDonald.
2845—Dezheimer, Administrator, vs. Gautier
2563—Schwetje vs. Gernard.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2695—Stannard vs. Eyting et al.
2433—McMulken vs. Windisch.
2881—Spencer et al. vs. Bradley.

Nos.
2395—Whittemore et al. vs. Levy.
2711—Francis vs. Tallman et al.
2589—Barrows et al. vs. Brink et al.
2019—Messenger vs. Smith.
2631—George, the Count Johannes, vs. Fisk.
2559—Samits vs. Fagan et al.
2599—Bonney et al. vs. Lynch.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2892—Schriefer, an infant, vs. The Forty-second-street, &c. Railroad Company.
2866—Fisher vs. Gilmour, et al.
2856—McCarthy, administrator &c. vs. Duryea.
2838—Doyle vs. Hickock.
2646—Fernald vs. Cloherty.
2566—McCollum vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
2526—Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.

Nos.
1964—Goodridge, et al., vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Degan.
2430—Langam vs. Langam.
2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
2584—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell, et al.
2762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell, et al.
2796—Bender vs. Comstock.
2824—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1156—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1657—Schultz vs. Bradley.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
1897—De Cour vs. Burgess.
1832—Bayley vs. Secor et al.
1862—Pearsall vs. Kipp.
1855—Wood vs. Suit.
1008—Barry vs. Hedden
1890—McGarrahan vs Waters.

Nos.
1839—Hyde vs. Van Valkenwight.
1183—Page vs. Colby.
1911—Jonas vs. The Rutgers F. I. Co.
1912—Freiter vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.
1913—Benborn vs. Bluxome et al.
403—Brintnell vs. Shipman.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1660—Lloyd vs. Mathews.
1636—Freeman vs. Sheet.
1814—Moynagh vs. Schepp.
1841—Portens vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1905—Holmes vs. Brundage.
1908—Moore vs. Lawrence.
1910—Jones vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company.

Nos.
1909—American National Bank vs. Clapp.
1140—Nelson vs. Kidder.
843—Simonson vs. Brady.
1597—Valentine vs. Hewitt.
1625—Nasser vs. Corwin.
1874—Devlin vs. The United States Warehouse Co.
1783—Brady vs. Lamb.
1907—Dunlap vs. Freeland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearn, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1—Thompson vs. Jones.
27—Sanders vs. Captain and Mate of bark C. Wheeland.
29—Hamilton vs. Welmarth.
30—Edwards vs. Welmarth.
8—Beebe vs. Hedgger.
35—Savage vs. Prentice.
43—Oberland vs. Smith.
45—Post vs. National Life Insurance Company.
49—Myers vs. Cole.
50—Elison vs. Acton.

Nos.
51—Delleger vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
52—Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Schabel.
53—Quirk vs. Wylie.
54—Davison vs. Peck.
56—Hart vs. Jordan.
57—Mange vs. Lilienthall.
58—O'Connell vs. Finnan
59—Schultz vs. Herschfield.
60—Monks vs. Levison.
61—Mack vs. Fowler.

Pre-emption—Will an Inchoate Title be Permitted to Contest a Perfect Title?—Jurisdiction Under the Judiciary Act of 1789.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Ambrose Lanfear, plaintiff in error, vs. H. S. Hunley.—This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. The plaintiff brought his action in 1859 in a District Court of that State the petition setting forth that he was the owner of different tracts of land under various titles, and that the defendant had settled and was committing waste on the land. The prayer was that the plaintiff might be declared the true owner of the land and be quieted in his possession.

The defendant denied that the land possessed by him was the property of the plaintiff, and averred that it was public land of the United States, upon which he had acquired a preëmption right by actual settlement, &c. This suit was decided in favor of the defendant by the District Court, and also on appeal by the Supreme Court of the State. The plaintiff then sued out a writ of error to this Court, alleging that there were such errors in the decision of the Supreme Court as could be corrected by this Court under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. The following are the facts under which it is contended this Court has jurisdiction: There were three confirmations. The two first to the children of Paul Loup, and the last was to one Daspit St. Arnaud, he having purchased from the former parties, and not being aware of the confirmation by the old Board constituted by law of 27th of February, 1813. The land had not been surveyed under the Spanish Government, and, therefore, by the 9th section of the Act of 1807, it was required to be surveyed under the directions of the Surveyor-General. This, however, was not done until 1854. The New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad was subsequently opened through it, and large numbers moved in and settled upon the tract. An organization of these settlers, as alleged, without notice to the plaintiff, appealed to the General Land Office to have the survey set aside, and they so far succeeded as to procure the disapproval of the survey as to that part of it which included Hunley's settlement. The Supreme Court of Louisiana construed this act so as to allow the defendant, Hunley, to defeat the plaintiff's action, by his showing that he had taken the initiatory steps to obtain a preëmption, saying that "the confirmation of 1856 (Lanfear's) contains an express reservation in favor of the settler's authorizing them to test the validity of the surveys and the extent of the grant to Paul Toups and St. Arnaud, and there is an admission on the record that Hunley had all the qualifications required by the United States to acquire under the preëmption laws, and that the portion of land which he occupies is on the north side of Bayou Crocodile, where the Court held in another portion of its opinion that the survey ought not to have been extended. It is contended that this ruling was erroneous, because, first, the land had been confirmed by the Commissioners under the Act of 1807, as appears by their report of the 9th January, 1812, and ordered to be surveyed by the Attorney-General of Louisiana; which being done by Hawke, in 1854, and approved by the Surveyor-General, and ratified by Congress, though disapproved by the Commissioner of the Land Office; it related back to the date of confirmation, more than forty years before the settlement by Hunley; and, second, because Lanfear's title was complete while Hunley's was inchoate. If this act authorizes a settler of 1854 to assert his title against a concession of 1796, confirmed by the act of 1807, as surveyed under the supervision and approved by the Surveyor-General, and ratified by Congress, it certainly does not change the law as settled by the Court that only such settlers as have perfected their title can contest the perfect title presented by the plaintiff in error. The defendant in error contends that, (as provided by the act ratifying Lanfear's title, as against the United States,) if any settler was established upon a portion of the land so surveyed, which, by a judicial decision, should be found to be improperly included in such survey, and not to have been protected by the confirmation, the rights of the settler were reserved, and not affected by this act. The act referred it to the Courts to decide what land really passed under the confirmation of the two claims, and whether the survey was in pursuance of the confirmation or not. It is expressly admitted that the defendant was such a settler as was contemplated in the act. In obedience to this act the courts of Louisiana took cognizance of the matters delegated to them, and in accordance with the opinion of the General Land Office, that the confirmation of the claims extended to no part of the land *north* of the Bayou Crocodile represented in the survey, that Hurley was settled *north* of that bayou, and was therefore one of the settlers to whom the act of August 18, 1856, did not apply, and that therefore judgment must be given against Lanfear and in favor of Hurley. These being the only matters decided by the Supreme Court of the State, it is idle to attempt to show that they fall within the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. It is therefore submitted that this writ of error must be dismissed without any examination of the merits of the case.

M. Blair and F. A. Dick for plaintiff in error; Louis Janin for defendant in error.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Samuel J. Clark, Esq., of California, and George Sennott, of Massachusetts; on motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Henry C. Howe, Esq., of Louisiana; on motion of Hon. Montgomery Blair, Wm. Dorsheimer, Esq., of New-York; on motion of Senator Stewart, L. M. Burton, Esq., of Montana, and on motion of Hon. J. S. Black, D. W. Manchester, Esq., of New-York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors at this Court.

No. 186.—The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Patrick W. Rock et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted on the record, and printed arguments by Mr. Templin in support thereof, and by Mr. Grant and Mr. Cook in opposition thereto.

No. 25.—Ambrose Lanfear, Plaintiff in Error, vs. H. L. Hunley.—Argument continued by Mr. Riddle for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Blair for plaintiff in error.

No. 26.—Overton, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Cheek; dismissed with costs.

Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.—Edmond McGhee, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Martin R. P. Mathias, &c.; John L. Jackson, plaintiff in error, *vs.* same; W. E. Bowling, plaintiff in error, *vs.* same; Jas. A. Wilson, plaintiff in error, *vs.* same; Charles C. McDermott, plaintiff in error, *vs.* same; and Charles C. McDermott, plaintiff in error, *vs.* same. These causes were argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on the printed argument of S. H. Hempstead, filed in the case on the 28th February, 1861, now deceased, on behalf of defendants in error.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8, 1866.

Amount	Stock	Price
112,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'62	108¼
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'65 New Issue	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100⅝
650	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser. Small	105¼
550	do...3d S S'll	105¼
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	69¾
3,000	N. Car. 6s. N.	55
50,000	Missouri 6s	92⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	88
29,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92
30,000	O. & M. C.	29
5,000	do......2d call	29
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	83
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	101½
9,000	Chic. & A. S. F. Bs.	98½
3,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st.	84
8,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93
20,000	C. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s.	93¼
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex	92¾
10	Bk. of Comm'th.	111
100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅜
100	do	103½
300	Mariposa Min.	12¾
100	Mar. Pref.	31½
100	do	31⅜
200	do	31¼
10	U. S. Ex. Co.	78
20	Adams Ex. Co.	74
10	Amer. Ex Co.	80
100	Boston W. P.	29¼
200	West. U. Tel.	103
300	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	111
300	do......b30	111½
100	Union Nav......x-d	102
50	At. Mail St. C.	46⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	70¼
200	do......2d call	70½
400	N. Y. Central	110⅜
300	do......s30	110⅜
100	do......2d call	110⅝
600	Erie Railroad	71⅝
100	do......b30	71⅞
400	do......2d call	71¾
100	do......s60	70⅞
1000	Reading R.	110¼
200	do......b30	110⅛
1100	do	110
200	do	110⅛
300	do	109⅞
900	do......2d call	109¾
50	do	110
100	M. S. & N. I.	79⅝
400	do	79½
100	do......b30	79⅝
300	do......2d call	79½
100	do......s10	79½
1600	Cleve. & Pitts.	85
1000	Chi. & N. W.	52
200	do......b5	52
100	do......2d call	52⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	112
400	do	111⅞
800	do......2d call	111⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅞
200	do......s10	104¾
300	do......2d call	104⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
200	Boston W. P.	29⅜
500	West. U. Tel.	46¾
300	Mariposa Pref......c	31⅛
300	do......b5	31⅜
500	Erie R......c	71⅝
400	do	71⅝
200	Reading R.	110⅛
200	do	110⅜
400	do......s10	110⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	42¼
300	M. So. & N. I.	79⅞
200	do	79⅛
300	Cleve. & Tol.	112½
800	Chi. & N. W.	51⅞
100	do......b10	52
500	do......b3	52
300	do......s3	51⅞
100	do......b5	52
100	Clev. & Pitts......c	85⅛
500	do	85¼
200	Chi. & N. W. P......c	70¼
400	do	70½
200	do......b3	70⅛
200	P., F. W. & C......x-d	105⅛
100	do......s30	105
100	do......s3	105

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
400	Mar. Pref.	31¼
100	N. Y. Cen......s3	110¼
200	do	110⅜
100	do......s15	110⅜
200	do......s3	110⅞
200	do......c	110⅞
100	do......b10	110⅝
100	do......s3	110⅜
200	Erie R.	71¼
500	do	71⅜
300	do......b3	71⅝
200	Reading R......s10	109⅞
400	do......b3	109⅞
100	Tol., W. & W......b60	43
300	do	43¼
200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
400	Cleve. & Tol.	112
600	Ch., R. I. & P.	103¼
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅜
200	do......b3	79⅝
100	do......s10	79½
200	do......s3	79⅝
200	do	79½
300	do......b3	79⅛
200	Chic. & N. W......c	52⅝
300	do	52⅝
200	do	52¼
200	do......b3	52⅝
200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.b3	70⅝
500	do	70⅛
100	do......s10	70⅛
200	do......c	70½
200	do......b3	70⅝
100	do......b30	70⅝
200	do......b5	70⅝
200	P., F. W. & C......x-d.c	104½

MONDAY, Dec. 10—A. M.

The official statement of the Public Debt of the United States as for the 1st of December was published on Saturday, (by telegram from Washington,) and exhibits the following figures, as compared with the November statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 1, 1866.

	Nov. 1, 1866.	Dec. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-twenties, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
Five-twenties, 1865	183,381,750	183,381,750
Consolidated 5-20s	25,781,750	43,487,050
Sixes of 1881	283,738,750	283,740,000
Old Sixes, 1867-8	16,033,742	15,827,942
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	171,069,350	171,069,350
Fives of 1871-74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000	11,750,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,333,558,842	$1,371,058,592
Seven-thirties, 1867-8	$724,014,300	699,993,750
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	148,512,140	147,387,140
Sixes to Pacific Road	9,882,000	10,302,000
Total Currency-interest	$882,408,440	$857,682,890
Greenbacks	$399,165,292	385,441,849
Fractional Currency	27,558,010	28,621,250
Gold Notes	10,896,980	19,636,500
Deposits free of interest	36,998,909	22,605,794
Total free of interest	$465,689,684	$456,304,398
Total Debt in gross	$2,681,636,966	$2,684,995,875
Less cash in Treasury	130,326,961	135,364,637
Total	$2,551,310,005	$2,549,631,238
	Nov. 1, 1866.	Dec. 1, 1866.
Gold on hand	$99,413,018	$95,168,816
Gold Notes out	10,896,980	19,636,500
Belonging to Government	$88,516,038	$75,532,316

The present statement shows a small net reduction in the principal of the Public Debt of $1,671,767, notwithstanding the circumstance that the Gold appropriation of the month to the payment of the November interest on United States 5-20s exceeded the Gold customs of the month about thirteen million dollars. It would seem, therefore, that the Internal taxes and miscellaneous receipts brought into the Treasury exceeded the ordinary currency disbursements of the month for the support of Government about fifteen million dollars. The business of funding the temporary obligations of the Government made good progress, about $37,500,000 having been converted into the new Consolidated 5-20 Stock of 1865. The entire amount of 7.30s funded or paid off since August, 1865, when the maximum of the three Series, $830,000,000, was outstanding, is $130,006,250. There remains to be funded, of

First Series, due Aug. 15, 1867, say......$199,993,750
Second Series, due June 15, 1868, say.... 290,000,000
Third Series, due July 15, 1868, say..... 210,000,000
Total now outstanding..............$699,993,750

It will be noticed that *five hundred millions* of these 7.30 Notes, calling for lawful Money, or for 5-20 U. S. Stock, at maturity, at the option, exclusively, of the holder, will fall due at the very time which the Secretary of the Treasury has ventured to suggest as a probable or practical period for the general return of the country to Gold payments! It is certainly fortunate for his own credit and financial labors ahead, that neither the present nor succeeding Congress is likely to sanction or even tolerate the experiment. He ought not to wish it tried at such a time, if he expects to remain in administration, and the dominant majority in Congress could not permit it, *on the eve of another Presidential election*, if they hope to remain in power. The possibility of such a double blunder may deprive Mr. MCCULLOCH of the support of Congress on most of the collateral questions of Currency submitted in his Report. Already we deem it quite certain that his disaction over our Legal Tender Circulation will not be enlarged nor his views against the confessedly popular preference for Greenbacks, indorsed at the present Session.

The Trade of the past week showed a partial improvement in the line of Domestic Commission Goods; in the receipts of Produce from the West and of Cotton from the South, and also in the Export demand for Cotton and Grain. In Foreign Imports, the entries were not large, and the Customs Duties indicated a moderate business in the markets for Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The shopping trade of the City begins to show the usual preliminary activity for the Christmas Holidays.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,628,282, against the total entries of $3,344,058 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,480,885, against $5,618,019 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $570,596, against $490,936 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,461,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,770 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,133.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,759	September	$21,885,616
February	30,520,430	October	23,398,020
March	25,919,086	Nov 10	5,446,434
April	24,678,788	Nov 17	3,888,430
May	28,425,374	Nov 24	4,535,092
June	22,642,103	Dec. 1	2,927,680
July	26,565,226	Dec. 8	4,648,282
August	23,615,423		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$279,053,587
Against same time last year			200,833,497
Increase to date			$78,220,090

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,105,207	September	$11,971,223
February	17,195,567	October	14,812,533
March	23,668,817	Nov. 7	3,043,780
April	23,311,185	Nov. 14	2,954,821
May	12,192,373	Nov. 21	4,119,158
June	10,262,428	Nov. 28	3,465,811
July	13,486,469	Dec. 5	3,480,885
August	22,923,510		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$178,040,207
Against same time 1865			167,063,669
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,976,538

Gold, Dec. 8, 1866..........137⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 9, 1865..........144⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	September	$834,550
February	1,807,030	October	1,463,450
March	1,045,039	Nov. 3	748,619
April	586,875	Nov. 10	1,037,850
May	23,744,194	Nov. 17	528,385
June	15,890,956	Nov. 24	781,865
July	5,821,459	Dec. 1	636,571
August	1,587,851	Dec. 8	570,596
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$59,729,626
Against same time 1865			27,867,259
Increase since Jan. 1			$31,862,367

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	July	$5,115,843
February	3,633,431	August	6,012,951
March	3,987,553	September	2,895,102
April	1,551,721	October	3,744,757
May	3,783,186	November	2,941,237
June	2,189,226	Dec. 3	1,134,033
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$39,431,392
Against same time last year			19,057,560
Increase since Jan. 1			$20,373,832

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,469,965	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,638,320
April	11,093,211	April	137,231
May	11,456,763	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,091	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
Dec. 1	214,000	Dec. 1	147,000
Dec. 8	1,461,000	Dec. 8	555,600
Total	$125,963,017	Total	$47,513,371
To date, 1865	97,121,260	To date, 1865	37,773,196

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	141¼@137⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅞@108⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅝@109
First Series 7.30s	105⅝@105⅛
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	105¼@105⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	100@100⅛
New-York Central	112@110⅜
New-York and Erie	71⅝@71⅛
Rock Island	104@103¼
Michigan Southern	81⅛@79⅜
Illinois Central	118⅜@117⅛
Hudson River	121@120
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85@84
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅛@[illegible]
Northwestern	54⅛@52
Almaden Quicksilver	44⅜@44¼
Cumberland	69⅝@69
Reading	112⅛@109⅜
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29⅛@29
Mariposa Preferred	32⅛@31¼
Cleveland and Toledo	113¼@112½

There was a further decline of one per cent. in the Gold Room on Saturday, the sales running down to 137⅜ ₱ cent. The Customs demand the week amounts to only $1,461,000. The payments of Gold out of the Treasury Office for Interest amounts to $555,600. The receipts from California $1,434,000, and the shipments of Specie of all descriptions, to Europe $570,596. The prevailing feeling in reference to the price of Gold is bearish, and speculators disposed to act on this impression by selling *short* have no present difficulty in borrowing the cash Gold, at rates varying from 3 to 6 ₱ cent. on the Currency advanced upon it. A Gold Exchange Bank, (virtually a Clearing House for the convenience of the Gold Room daily settlements,) is to be put in operation this week, with Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, for nearly twenty years the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, as Manager. The Bank will have a paid up capital of $500,000, but will not be an office of Discount, and only an office of Deposit for the convenience of the Gold Brokers and Dealers who make their daily clearances or exchanges through it.

The week closed on a steady market for Money at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers and on prime merchant paper. Some of the Bank and outside lenders are leaving balances with the great dealers in the Public Funds on Wall-street as low as 5 ₱ cent. per annum. There has probably been a further considerable voluntary liquidation of Loans and Deposits at Bank during the week, while the Legal Tender Notes are about equal in total to last Monday, and stronger in their *pro rata* to the demand obligations of the Banks.

The Public Funds are steady. The Border State Bonds ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower on Missouris than on Friday. The Railway Speculation especially bearish on Reading, with the same feeling, but with less eagerness to sell on most other descriptions. The *Bulls*, on the other hand, continue to have their own way on Northwest Common, which sold up to 53½@⅝ ₱ cent. at one time during the day. Only the morning sessions of the Boards were held. The subsequent dealings in the Long Room fluctuated ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and finally closed about as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅛	Northwest	52	52⅜
U. S. 5-20s	108⅞	108⅜	N. West Pref.	70⅛	70⅜
U. S. 7.30s	105⅛	105⅛	Rock Island	103⅞	103⅝
N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105
Erie	71	71⅝	Cumb'land Coal	69⅝	69
Hudson	120¼	120	Quicksilver	44⅜	44⅜
Reading	110	109⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46⅛	46⅜
Mich. Southern	79⅝	79⅜	Mariposa Pref.	31⅛	31⅛
Illinois Central	117⅝	117⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29
Pittsburgh	84⅞	85	American Gold	138⅛	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	70	70⅛	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Irving	105
Phenix	109	Metropolitan	130
Tradesmen's	140	East River	100
Ocean	103	Shoe and Leather	115
American Exchange	114½	Continental	102
Pacific	160	Commonwealth	110½
Bank of the Republic	115	Imp'rs. & Traders	114
Bank of N. America	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	108	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	74
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	87	Gal. & Chi. ext	98
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98½	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92½
Harlem 3d mort. '68	99	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	90½
Mich. Cn. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	106	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	80
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	111¼	Chi. & Alton, S. F	98⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	90	Chi. & Alton, 1st M	101⅛
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chi. & Al. income	93⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Chi. & N. W. Int'r B	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	91¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Lack. & West'n Bds	98¾	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc	40
Del. L. & W. 1st M	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,125,700 33, of which $235,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $351,000; Payments, $1,551,410 31; Balance, $106,689,404 98.

A private banking letter from London, by the *Asia* yesterday, intimates that if the fall in Gold here should continue below 140 ₱ cent. as it did early last Spring, United States 5-20s may again come this way as a speculation in Exchange. They are slow to respond to the lower Gold in New-York, and probably will not do so fully, until the London and Frankfort markets are relieved of about $10,000,000, which the writer says is now floating on speculation.

The President of the Mariposa Company has received a telegram from his brother, who is the Superintendent of the property, to the effect that the old Princeton mine is again yielding rich quartz—yielding by the new process $60 ₱ ton in gold, in place of $30 as formerly.

The Butler Coal Company advertise a 4 ₱ cent., free of Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

L. P. MORTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
REDEEMABLE IN 1894.
Interest Seven per cent., free of Government Tax, payable semi-annually on 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.
PRESENT ISSUE OF BONDS, $900,000,
LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within twelve months.

Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago. Under this agreement a bonus of ten per cent. is paid to the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Company, on all traffic delivered to the Chicago and Alton Company, and harmonious action in conducting the traffic upon the two lines is effectually secured.

Price 90 and accrued interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 8,659 bbls. Flour, 866 bbls. and 390 bags Corn Meal, 111,014 bushels Wheat, 106,361 bushels Corn, 45,423 bushels Barley, 60,046 bushels Oats, 8,970 bushels Malt, 10,348 bushels Rye, 1,745 bbls. Pork, 201 pkgs. Cut Meats, 210 pkgs. Lard, 420 pkgs. Beef, and 664 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and lower. Pots, $8 50@$9 25; Pearls, $13 25@$13 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 251 bbls.

COAL—Foreign is held above the views of buyers, being very scarce. Anthracite is abundant and in moderate demand at $6 75@$7 15 ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "The tonnage this week from Schuylkill indicates a pretty general suspension of mining operations in that region, and the quantity hereafter reaching Port Richmond before the reopening of the trade will, in all probability, be light. The Lehigh region is also sending very little coal to market. There the suspension is, we understand, rather more general than in the Schuylkill. The shipment of Anthracite from the mines by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week are 21,887 tons, and the Schuylkill Canal 19,201 tons. Total 41,088 tons—a decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 20,059 tons. Shippers are now making strong efforts to clear the wharves of the large stock yet on hand, and if the supply of vessels continues as good the next ten or twelve days as it has been the past week, it is believed that at the end of that time but little coal, if any, will remain at this port. The unusual mild weather at this season of the year for the past several days has not had a very salutary effect upon the trade, as the demand for home consumption has been materially affected thereby, which is now quite dull. Our quotations for Coal remain unchanged, not being able to learn of any cargo sales being made at prices different from these: $5 25@$5 50 for White Ash; $5 50@$6 for Red Ash, and $5 60@$5 75 for Bituminous or Broad Top. Coastwise freights still rule high, but have a downward tendency.

COFFEE—Is inactive at drooping prices: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 16c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON.—Is dull and declining. Middlings, 32c.½@35½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,300 bales, against receipts of 1,601 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 19,726 bales. Sales and resales, 10,700; exports, 8,900 bales; estimated stock at the close, 150,000 bales. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "The largest demand has been from exporters, the spinners still keeping off the market, or buying very sparingly. The receipts of Cotton are large, and our stock is increasing, but holders do not press their Cotton on the market, and in face of the decline of gold, and the inactive Dry Goods Market, and consequent light spinning demand, prices for the week have been well maintained. Contracts can be sold at 34½c. for average Middling Uplands, for January or February delivery, the seller giving ten days' notice before delivering. From all sections of the South the general advices show that the yield of Cotton is much less than was expected and promised at the commencement of the picking season. All the advices agree that the second picking is very light, and we have yet to learn of any plantation where the yield is as large as the early bloom promised. It is impossible to resist the evidence of these advices, and the higher estimates of the amount of the crop are now very generally discarded. The receipts at all the ports to the 1st of December in 1859 were 28 ₱ cent. of the crop of that year, and the receipts for the same time in 1860 were 28¾ ₱ cent. of the crop. Taking the receipts of those years as a guide, the receipts this season to the 1st of December would show a crop of about 1,650,000 bales. The Cotton Goods market is steady, with light sales at unchanged prices for the week."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,726
Receipts last week	15,976
Receipts pre'ding week	25,556
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	20,888
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	184,407
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	568,154
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	708
Exports since Dec. 1	3,182
Exports since Sept. 1	76,029
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	355,780
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	150,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	465,000
Exports from all the ports since since Sept. 1, 1866	165,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	455,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, although prices have favored buyers. Sales since our last have been 7,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$9 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 75@$10 45; fair to choice do. do. at $10 50@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40	@ 9 50
Extra State	9 75	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	10 00	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 25	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet and on the decline. Sales since our last, 370 bbls., in lots, at $10 55@$12 55 for poor to good, and $12 60@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $5 70@$7 ₱ bbl. Sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $5 25@$5 40 for Western, $5 30@$5 45 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with more firmness, on a lightly-supplied market. The demand is moderate, partly for milling and partly for export. Sales since our last 32,000 bushels, including inferior White Canada at $2 90; unsound Spring at $1 90@$1 95, and amber State at $2 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in brisk speculative demand, running up full 3c.@5c. a bushel early in the day, but subsequently reacting 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing tamely. Sales since our last 210,000 bushels, at $1 08@$1 13 for Mixed Western in store and afloat, closing at about $1 10 in store, and $1 11 afloat; $1 12@$1 14 for White Western; $1 13 for Yellow do.; $1 07@$1 08 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1 06@$1 06½ for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has attracted more attention at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last 11,500 bushels at $1 30 for prime State, $1 16 for Western, and $1 08 for Canadian, in bond, ₱ bushel. Barley has been held more firmly, but has been quiet. Sales 24,500 bushels, part at $1 for prime Canada West, in bond, and $1 18½@$1 21 for do., free, ₱ bushel. Oats are more active and buoyant. We quote Chicago at 60c.@62c.; Milwaukee at 60c.@62c., and State at 64c.@65c., chiefly at 64c., ₱ bushel; sales 117,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues very quiet at $1 30 @$1 40 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is plenty and heavy at 90c. @$1 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and held firmly, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 80,054 hides; sales, 72,900 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 2,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 27½c., currency, usual selection; 11,000 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21 @23 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Montevideo, in bond, 23½ lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry California, 25 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 18,000 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 17c.@17½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 1,950 Dry Vera Cruz, 17@18 lbs., private terms; 5,550 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Salted Chili, 35 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 8,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 48@52 lbs., private terms; 3,800 City Slaughter Steers, 70 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency; 300 City Slaughter Cows, 50 lbs., 10c., currency; 20 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 94,300, (same time last year 214,000—year before 356,800,) and 130 bales, as follows: 62,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 1,500 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips,) 1,600 Dry Orinoco, 16,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 1,000 Dry Savanilla, 4,500 Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 1,000 Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet Salted Para, 130 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEITZEL & WEILEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—The sales of the week have been considerable, and the stock in dealers' hands, although well assorted, is somewhat reduced. Some of the trade have been willing sellers at inside figures; the majority of dealers, however, in view of the early close of navigation, are holding firmly for fuller prices. OAK SOLE—Demand fair for most descriptions. The Boston jobbers have nearly "cleaned" the market of crop leather, at about 47c.@47½c. for middle weights. UPPER IN ROUGH is in better request, at reduced figures. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 39,600 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lt.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand to-day, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75@$7; Resin at $4 12½@$11 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30 @$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 75c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32@$1 35 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 28c.@30c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 46c.@48c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very moderate business transacted in Pork to-day, at irregular and, at the close, drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $20 12 @$20 50, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, closing at $20 37, cash; $20 25@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess, and $18@$18 50 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller January at $21 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been plenty and heavy. Sales 165 packages, at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12½c. for Hams; also, 200,000 lbs. rough sides, from the block, at 9½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is dull; a choice lot of Cumberland sold for forward delivery at 11c. ₱ lb. Lard is held more firmly, but is in less request. Sales since our last 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11c.@12½c., and small lots at 12½c.@12½c. for choice kettle-rendered, and 12¾c.@13c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Beef is heavy at $13@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in request, closing at $25@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 245 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 7½c.@8½c. for heavy and light, ₱ lb. Butter continues quiet at 34c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@55c for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been inactive to-day at 8c.@17c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	20	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	38	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	50	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	55	@56
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@13

SKINS—Deer have been in better demand. Sales since our last, 6,000 lbs. Honduras, 5,000 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Sisal, 19,000 lbs. Central America, and 1,000 lbs. California, all on private terms, and mostly to manufacturers. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@60c., gold, ₱ lb.; San Juan, 50c.@53½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Sisal, 57½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c., gold, ₱ lb.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Puerto Cabello, 45c. gold, ₱ lb.; Para, 60c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been more freely dealt in, sales having been effected of 650 bales Tampico and Matamoras, at 45c.@48c., gold, and 50 bales Tampico, 45 bales Payta, 25 bales Sandwich Island, and 19 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. The remaining stock is small, and held with more firmness. We quote: Tampico, 50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Matamoras, 45c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Payta, 35c.@37c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very dull to-day, at declining prices. Sales since our last, 285 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars rule dull, at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 17,000 lbs., at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 64,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at about 40c.@42c. for Western, in bond, and 37½c.@40c. for State, in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 57,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6c. by sailing vessel and 8c. by steamer, ₱ bushel; and, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports nothing really new.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds projectiles, shot and shell.
[illegible] unserviceable guns, [illegible]
34 Unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron gun-carriages.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horse equipments, infantry accoutrements, leather, musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith tools.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is removed, within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., can examine it previous to the day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, at the "Leeds' Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th December, at 7½ o'clock, at the above galleries, by order of M. Knoedler, (Goupil & Co. of Paris,) a large and valuable collection of OIL-PAINTINGS, most of them just received from Europe. Among other celebrated artists are the following:

Meissonier.
Plassan, Merle, Chavet, Fichel,
Castan, Aufray, Coomans, Dargelas,
Fauvelet, Beranger, Barron, De Jonghe,
DUSSELDORF SCHOOL.
Achenbach, Carl Hubner, Littschauer,
Schlesinger, Boettler, Webb,
Prof. Gude, W. Meyer, Lot and others.
AMERICAN SCHOOL.
James M. Hart, Casilear, Coleman,
Bellowes, W. H. Beard, Hennessy,
W. T. Richards, Geo. Inness, Irving,

and others of equal celebrity. They will be on exhibition free, and catalogues can be had, on and after TUESDAY, 11th inst., until the evenings of sale, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PLOT ON EAST 14TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the north side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., and adjoining the Academy of Music; size, 116 feet by 122 feet 6 inches, and known as the University College property.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FINE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, RICH BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES, PARIAN AND BOHEMIAN WARE, &c., JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE.

HENRY D. MINER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY 11th and WEDNESDAY 12th December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the holidays, including TWENTY-TWO PIECES OF FINE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY just received from Europe, and never before seen in this country, from the studios of well-known artists of Italy. Also, an entirely fresh invoice of Italian marble and alabaster vases of various sizes and very rich patterns. Also, Bohemian glassware of the latest and most beautiful styles; also, rich bronze and ormolu clocks, vases and statuettes, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on Saturday and Monday, 10th inst. Catalogues ready.

A. M. MEYERS, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY of a gentleman of Newark, N. J., recently deceased, comprising an extensive collection of the best ENGLISH editions, in fine condition, of Poetry, Travels, Standard and scarce books in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature and Biography. Also, a variety of choice Miscellaneous Literature, in fine bindings, &c. Together forming one of the best libraries that has been offered at public sale for years. Catalogues are now ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will cause SAMUEL HARLEY, Auctioneer, to offer at sale at the (salesroom of the) Merchant's Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, described in said mortgage as the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, [illegible] the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of [illegible] and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,664 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchor, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
LARKSON N. POTTER, Attorney for Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

T. H. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 10, AT 12 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA LEMONS—1,142 boxes landing ex *Drebert*, from Malaga.
MALAGA GRAPES—30 kegs Malaga Grapes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already received [illegible], and there remain on hand [illegible], still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, for assistance, by timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to any of the subscribers.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President, No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer, Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary,
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary, No. 54 Maiden-lane.

DIRECTORS.
Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
K. Lillmann, M. D., No. 51 East 4th-st.
Th. D. eyer, Jr., No. 90 John-st.
Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weisemann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 60 Beaver-st.
Hugo Wesendonck, No. 9 Broadway.
E. F. Lieber, No. 141 Duane-st.
Charles Koehler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 32 Broad-st.
H. Althof, M. D., No. 20 West 11th-st.
E. S. Balin, No. 22 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 38 Broad-st.
Charles Unger, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Oswald Ottendorfer, No. 11 Chatham-st.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; now improvements; low prices; does not clog; [illegible] Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. [illegible]
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NO SOAP! NO WATER! NO SLOP!
BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH,
(Patented Oct. 10, 1865.)

For cleaning and polishing windows, mirrors, gold, silver, plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c. [illegible] hotelkeepers, storekeepers, &c. Manufactory, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. For sale at all grocery-stores. Price, 30 cents per box.

SKATES—MAC MILLAN SKATES, BROADWAY SKATE DEPOT, No. 478, near Broome-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-cornered. Wholesale at the manufactory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron [illegible] and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 18th-st.; delivered immediately.

BARGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, well fitted for freight and passengers, will be sold cheap. Apply to the Captain, on board, foot of Warren-st., every day, and Tuesdays and Fridays.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD, PINE, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

LOST AND FOUND.

PICKED UP, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES outside of Sandy Hook, a number of cases marked G. K. & Co. [illegible] Any person having a claim to the same are requested to present the claim to FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., No. 268 West-st., within ten days.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY has an immense stock of Valentines on exhibition to the trade at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state where their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half-barrels of 23 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the stores, with contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to deliver their goods without expense to the United States until accepted for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,500 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,500 for the third most approved plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867. The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.

Proposals sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 17th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with fresh beef and Mutton for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, either party under the contract reserving the right to terminate the same on giving thirty days' notice. All information as to the quantity, quality, cuts and mode of delivery will be furnished on application at their office.

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM-STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 17th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the direction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES M. MILLER,
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 20th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite for stair-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The beds to be sound, free from holes, &c., and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints [illegible] to form a good bond, 4,500 square feet face, to be chiselled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given on application at the office of the Company.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LONG ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL and strictly cash wholesale boot and shoe business, within 200 miles of New-York; $2,500 to $3,000 capital will suffice; [illegible] satisfactory reason for selling; stock small. Address, with real name and address, C. R. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WITH FROM $25,000 TO $50,000 is wanted for a business yielding very large profits. Address HIRAM, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

PROFESSIONAL LIBERALITY.—THE New-York College of Dentistry has opened its infirmary and laboratory to the public [illegible] of 22d-st. Operations are performed on the mouth, and artificial teeth inserted [illegible] experienced dentists, without charge. Those who need the services of a dentist, and cannot pay for them, are invited to this institution. ELEAZAR PARMLY, J. SMITH DODGE, W. H. DWINELLE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients. We have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior to marble, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 720 Broadway, 2d door below Eighth-st., up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY
MONTHLY REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Nov. 7, to balance	[illegible]
Dec. 5, to cash received	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
By payments	[illegible]
Dec. 5, cash on hand	[illegible]

The receipts consist of the following contributions:

From the Aid Society of Williamsburgh	[illegible]
From Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. Jay Cook & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. Jannsen, Schmidt & Ruperti	[illegible]
From Messrs. Popenhausen & Koenig	[illegible]
From Messrs. Fisk & Hatch	[illegible]
From Messrs. H. Becker & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. Ph. Speyer & Co.	[illegible]
From August Rutten	[illegible]
From Messrs. Knoop, Hanemann & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. Kunhardt & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. Hermann Fleitmann	[illegible]
From Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. Kremelberg & Co.	[illegible]
From Messrs. A. Nollebohm	[illegible]
From G. W. Faber	[illegible]
From F. M. Maas	[illegible]
From C. Godfrey Gunther, President	[illegible]
From Chas. Keutgen	[illegible]
From Felix Stoeber	[illegible]
From Chas. Welker	[illegible]
From W. G. Fargo	[illegible]
From E. Bergmann	[illegible]
From Freischutz Lodge No. 14	[illegible]
From Gustav Ramsperger	[illegible]
From Julius Zeller	[illegible]
From Hugo Wesendonck	[illegible]
From the workmen with Messrs. Althof, Bergmann & Co.	[illegible]
From Benefice by H. Dawson	[illegible]
From Singing Society Wolfschucht	[illegible]
Nameless	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Madeline Henriques. To conclude with RURAL FELICITY.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Grand Italian Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of HAMLET.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. EVENING at 7½, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY TUCKER'S GRAND CONCERT, assisted by Mrs. Eugen Cruger, Mr. George Simpson, Mrs. Georgie Sheppard, Mr. Frank A. Chase, Miss Kate M. Willett, (first appearance,) Mr. John N. Pattison and Geo. W. Morgan. Messrs. Geo. W. Colby and Henry Tucker, Conductors.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. Dolberg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Atlantic telegraph to Dec. 9, and advices to Nov. 29 by the steamship *City of Paris* at this port.

The French regiments continued to leave Rome. A Paris newspaper states that the Convention on the subject of the Papal debt has been signed.

All relations between Rome and Russia have been formally abrogated by an Imperial ukase.

It is reported that the Cretans have at length submitted to the Turkish Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Boston, on Thursday, Judge GRAY, of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of ROXANNA GREELEY, petitioner for divorce from NOAH GREELEY, on the ground of cruelty, decided that she was insane, and dismissed an injunction that had been issued restraining the libelee from imposing any restraint upon the libelant and also from conveying away certain property. Drs. TYLER and STORER gave it as their opinion that she was insane upon the subject of Spiritualism.

The *Minerve*, of Montreal, says: "After the arrest of his accomplices, SURRATT took refuge in Canada, where he remained in hiding for several months. The police were on his steps, and more than once his place of refuge was near being discovered. Thanks, however, to the fidelity of his guardians, who refused the brilliant offers made by some of the American police, he was able to remain at liberty till the moment of his departure for Europe."

A cane, made of wood from the steamer *Merrimac*, is to be raffled for at a fair given by the ladies of the Catholic Church in Norfolk, Va. It is to be presented to JEFF. DAVIS by the winner, and the first name on the list of subscribers is Mrs. Gen. MAHONE, followed by every member of her family. The cane is to be beautifully and tastefully mounted with gold, and appropriately inscribed.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* states, that as some workmen were digging a well in that city, on Wednesday, they struck a large pine log in a good state of preservation, at the depth of eighty-five feet below the surface. The depth at which it was discovered was fully fifty feet below the bottom of the marsh, and over it a thick bed of hard clay, beside several layers of sand and gravel were deposited.

At the dedication of the German Catholic Church in Buffalo on Friday, soon after the commencement of the services, the section of the floor in front of the altar gave way, and precipitated fifty or sixty people, mostly children, into the cellar. Fortunately only four or five persons were severely injured—none fatally. Many received slight hurts and scratches.

A man giving his name as PHILIP P. JOSEPH, was arrested in Rochester on Friday night, on suspicion of being a counterfeiter. In his room were found several copper plates, half a dozen or more counterfeit fifty cent postal currency, which had been split and placed on thin pieces of isinglass, and different tools adapted to counterfeiting.

Judge W. S. OLDHAM, late a Confederate Senator from Texas, and exile in Mexico, has returned to that State. The Houston *Telegraph* states that the causes which rendered his self-expatriation necessary have been removed, and he will henceforward make Houston his home, and resume the practice of law.

The jail at Council Bluffs was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, 2d inst., and one prisoner was burned to death in it. It was a cotton-wood structure. The prisoner had been placed in jail at midnight, and the fact of his being there was not known to those who witnessed the fire.

The Machias (Me.) *Union* says the production of lumber this year on the Machias and East Machias waters will reach nearly 50,000,000 feet. This is nearly 10,000,000 higher than estimated in calculations based upon previous reports.

The New-York State Temperance Society will meet at Geneva on the 11th inst., and continue in session two days.

The friends of MILLER, who was convicted at Detroit on Tuesday of the attempt to burn the *Morning Star*, are trying to secure influence which will obtain either a new trial or a reversion of the sentence.

LOCAL NEWS.

A new steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line to China and Japan was launched Saturday from WEBB's ship-yard, East River, and named, appropriately, the *Celestial Empire*. The launch was a great success, several thousand persons being present and the vessel leaning the ways at the time named precisely, and without accident of any kind. She was towed to the Novelty Works for her machinery. It is expected that she will make her first trip in June next.

To-day next at 11 o'clock an application will be made to Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court Chambers, for the discharge, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, of WILLIAM B. BABCOCK, one of the persons implicated in the Lord Bond Robbery. The prisoner has employed Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and Mr. ORLANDO STEWART, and it is understood that an interesting argument on the points of law involved will be made.

Rev. CYRUS OFFER was, last evening, ordained as an Evangelist at the New-England Congregational Church in Forty-first-street. The ceremonies were participated in by several eminent clergymen of that denomination. The candidate has been connected for some time with the City Missionary service, and is to be continued in that field.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN's, was opened for Divine service yesterday. The pastor preached last evening on the duties of society in the light of the advent star of advancing Christian civilization. As usual, large congregations were assembled to hear him, both morning and evening.

Several of the Sanitary Inspectors on Thursday reported to the Board of Health a number of tenement houses which they represent to be in a condition "dangerous to life and detrimental to health." The system of sub-letting these premises is shown to be productive of abuses of which the owners know nothing, and apparently care less.

The examination in the case of SETH H. KLINCK, LEONARD G. KLINCK and JAS. B. GOGGIN, charged with complicity in an extensive scheme of swindling several firms, came up Saturday before Justice HOGAN, when S. H. KLINCK was discharged on bail, while the others were remanded for further examination.

The Board of Aldermen Saturday adopted a resolution granting the General Government a site for a Barge and Revenue Office on the Battery, at a nominal price. The Mayor nominated Ex-Judge WILLIAM F. ALLEN for Street Commissioner, which was laid over. Adjourned to Monday next.

Two decrees of divorce were granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM presiding. The actions are entitled EUGENIA A. HALL *vs.* CHARLES B. HALL and THOMAS M. EGAN *vs.* MARIE E. EGAN. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

Gold on Saturday closed at 137⅛ ⅌ cent. Money worked steady at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Stocks dull in the forenoon, but closed a fraction better at 3:30 P.M. The Public Funds generally firm.

There was not much activity in general business on Saturday. The fall in gold tended to intimidate buyers. The rain storm also impeded operations. Most kinds of produce were held firmly. There was a lively speculative movement in Mixed Western Corn at decidedly higher, but irregular prices. The tendency of flour was in favor of purchasers. Cotton was also drooping. Petroleum, Oils and Molasses were cheaper. Foreign Merchandise was quiet. Freights were brisker. There were 589 vessels of all classes in port.

The South and the Situation.

If the Southern journals reflect correctly the feelings and convictions of the Southern people, the chances of a friendly settlement are slim indeed.

With a perversity which is inexplicable they not only refuse to accept the terms tendered them by the North, but they spurn the idea that other and harsher terms may be forced upon them. They appear to have cheated themselves into the belief that, despite the war and its results, they are masters of the situation, and may dictate the conditions upon which they shall reënter the Union. Hence their refusal to ratify the Amendment is accompanied with declarations indicative of a belief that, with the President on their side, they have only to wait to secure a triumph.

The various forms in which this delusion manifests itself would be amusing were they not pregnant with calamity to the people that cherish them. The Charleston *Mercury*, for example, takes refuge behind the President as a bulwark able and willing to protect the South. Referring to the alleged intention of Congress to reduce the States lately in rebellion to territories, the *Mercury* consoles its readers with the reflection that this policy cannot be carried out because the President, holding it to be unconstitutional, would not enforce it. Something similar was said months ago respecting the Civil Rights Law and other measures which the Northern Democrats assailed as unconstitutional. But President JOHNSON falsified Democratic predictions and enforced the laws, as by his oath he is bound to do. And he will also enforce any further measure which Congress may enact for the settlement of the Southern question. A refusal to do this would be followed by his impeachment and removal. But he will afford no pretext for either. Whatever be his own views as to the merits of measures adopted by Congress, he will discharge his duty by administering them faithfully. He may endeavor to arrest them by his veto; but this being overcome, he will enforce the law, whether the South suffer from its execution or not. Of this the Charleston *Mercury* may rest satisfied.

Other Southern journals rely upon a renewal of civil war for deliverance. The Richmond *Enquirer* asserts that "the President is bound by his oath to maintain the State Governments in their just rights, and any attempt to abolish them by Congress, as proposed by the caucus, would necessitate a collision." So Richmond, it seems is not tired of "collision." The entry of GRANT's army, after the "little affair at Appomattox Court-house," passes for nothing in the *Enquirer's* judgment. Another Virginian is yet more belligerent. "If Congress should show no disposition to relax its grasp after absolute dominion, and declare itself in perpetual session," says the Petersburgh *Express*, "*the President will have no alternative left him but to disperse the two Houses at the point of the bayonet.*" Now as it is certain that the present Congress will provide for the assembling of the next Congress on the 4th of March—which is what the Petersburgh editor means by "declaring itself in perpetual session"—the time for another trial of strength "at the point of the bayonet" is by no means remote. Are there, however, still left at the South fools who suppose that the President will play the rebel in their behalf, or who imagine that the faintest sign of resistance to the lawful enactments of Congress would not be instantly followed by events more startling than SHERMAN's march to the sea?

Had we access to the ear of the Southern people, we should entreat them to put strait jackets upon the fire-eaters that linger among them, and to give no heed to the journalists who assure them that President JOHNSON will resist the authority of Congress and disobey its laws. The editors who so write are either blind leaders of the blind, or reckless makers of mischief, who would multiply indefinitely the sufferings of the people they profess to guide.

We can tell the South something more. Unless the pending amendment be accepted by the Southern Legislatures the fate of existing governmental organizations at the South may be considered fixed. We indulge in no menace. We affect no prophetic vision. We essay no abstract argument, and lay claim to no exclusive information. But there is a fact which the South cannot too quickly comprehend, and that is, that in the absence of a settlement based upon the proposed Amendment, Congress will affirm the territorial existence of the South, legislate out of official being its present functionaries and machinery of government, and provide for the organization of Territories on a plan suited to the emergency. Are the Southern people prepared for this alternative?

The course alluded to is beset with difficulties, we know. It is not one we should choose if any method remained for averting it. The method we have favored requires the concurrence of the Southern States, or a part of them, and their refusal to concur renders it impracticable. They have yet time to reconsider their decision, and to concede as a matter of expediency what they have denied as a matter of principle. But they must act quickly, or the chance of repentence will be lost to them. For the question of restoration or reconstruction cannot be left open much longer. And we are convinced that as a last resort Congress will close it by an unflinching application of the Territorial policy.

Congress and the Country.

Congress usually has most to fear from irresponsible advisers. The call for hasty or extreme legislation generally comes from quarters remotely concerned about the consequences, and there is a constant liability to the surrender of the judgment of individual members in obedience to expressions of outside opinion. It is, therefore, satisfactory to observe that the manifestations of popular thought and feeling by which the present Congress might be not unnaturally influenced are for the most part singularly moderate and judicious. The tone of the Republican press, with scarcely an exception, exhibits a just appreciation of the gravity of the circumstances under which Congress has assembled, and the delicate and important duties which await its attention. The conviction evidently prevails that the exigency requires all available statesmanship, and that Congress will best evince its sense of its responsibilities by avoiding displays of buncombe and taking no step that will not admit of clear and ample justification.

These warnings against intemperate and ill-considered action are not the product of indifference, or of a desire to recede from the position assumed by the party in the recent canvass. The opposite is the fact. It is because the organs of the Union sentiment are profoundly in earnest, that they protest against the importation of demagogism into Congress, and counsel deliberation as the prelude to legislation. They feel that the honor and usefulness of the party are bound up with the adjustment of the momentous question of reconstruction, and they are anxious that the representatives of the party at Washington shall do nothing at variance with the dictates of a sober judgment. The strength of the party is recognized as a special reason for weighing nicely every proposition and shunning everything that may wear an appearance of excess. The magnanimity of a party should be great in proportion to its power; and since the Republicans in Congress are powerful enough to override vetoes and do as to themselves shall seem best, they have no inducement to be intolerant and no excuse for precipitancy.

At the same time, our Republican cotemporaries are agreed that the duties which have devolved upon Congress should be thoroughly performed, and performed, too, without needless waste of time. It is insisted that thoroughness of work comports with moderation of temper, and that speedy and decisive action is not incompatible with proper deliberation. The unanimity among the Republican press upon these points is one of the noteworthy features of the day; for it proves that the popular opinion which secured the party's triumph at the polls demands the prompt disposal of the Southern question. If not in one way, then in another. If not on the basis of the Amendment, because of the course of the South, then upon some other basis adapted to the emergency. In some way—the governing States demand—the question must be settled by the present Congress. The next will have work enough of its own. The task of determining the problem of restoration or reconstruction belongs to the body now in session, and we have evidence that it will not shrink from its duties. Only let it satisfy the country that it appreciates the necessity of calmness and wisdom in its action, and all will be well.

Another point on which the remarks of Republican journals merit attention pertains to the relations that should exist between Congress and the party caucus. The opinion is urged with much force that the practice of confiding to committees the most important business of Congress, and of subjecting both to the dictation of a caucus, is indefensible in any circumstances, and is particularly inexpedient when matters affecting the integrity of the Republic are at stake. Caucus and committee are valuable, perhaps indispensable, each in its sphere. But the caucus is valuable as a means of promoting party unity and efficiency—as an opportunity for free and friendly talk and consultation—not as an agency for superseding deliberation and debate when the members of the entire legislative body are assembled. And the committee is invaluable as a means of accumulating data, sifting arguments and facts, balancing the *pros* and *cons*, and facilitating business by mastering details and maturing plans for the consideration of Congress. Neither caucus nor committee, however, can be held to justify a frequent resort to "the previous question," or other devices for staving off discussion and depriving Congress of its right to respect as a deliberative body.

Of the doings of the recent caucus no complaint is heard. They appear to be accepted as unobjectionable in spirit, and as useful in the investigations and measures they initiated. The purpose in adverting to the subject at all is to warn the governing party against the misuse of agencies in themselves wholesome, and to vindicate whatever measures may be finally employed to bring the South back into the Union. The uncompromising earnestness of the country is associated with a certain sensitiveness, and Congress will render its position impregnable if it but preserve the moderate and rational temper which now pervades the Union Press.

Important Arrivals from Mexico.

Several notabilities, accredited, or attached to the late Government of the Prince MAXIMILIAN, arrived here yesterday by the steamer *Manhattan*, from Vera Cruz. Among them were the British Minister, Mr. SCARLETT, and his staff, on their way back to England. His leaving and closing the Legation signalizes the end of the "Empire." But there are other significant signs to the same effect, by this arrival. A number of Austrians—some of whom were attached to the "Emperor's" household, some officers in the "Imperial" guard, others civil engineers—also arrived in the City by the same steamer, on their way back to Europe, and they bring the information that at Havana quarters have been ordered for the reception of the retiring "Emperor." With these departures it may surely be said that the "Empire" is at last gone to the things that are past and known only in the pages of recording history. Mr. SCARLETT will, doubtless, give Sir FREDERICK BRUCE the full particulars of what is going on in the Mexican Capital before he sails for England; and later dispatches to our own Government will put us in possession, before many hours elapse, of the progress which is being made toward terminating the invasion. Meanwhile we give considerable space in other columns to-day, to the verbal reports of some of the retiring officials.

Our Supervisors.

Corrupt men, even when entirely devoid of conscientious scruples, are commonly restrained from the commission of crime by two potential influences. One is the force of public opinion—the other is the force of the criminal law. These two forces, acting either independently or in conjunction, have hitherto checked and limited the depredations made upon the public treasury by official robbers.

But it has been reserved to our day and our City to present a phase of official conduct which is entirely exceptional and anomalous. We have with us, and over us, a body of men who apparently occupy a position so low as to be insensible to public opinion, and yet so high as to be above and beyond the operations of the common law. It is needless to say that we refer to the Board of Supervisors of this City and county.

We have on two occasions recently commented upon the investigation which was made by this Board, in April last, of certain acts of corruption of which the Court-house Committee was accused. It will be remembered that the Investigating Committee, after refusing the counsel of the Citizens' Association permission to be present, (informing him that they had no need of his services,) proceeded to investigate their own conduct in their own way. After going through the farce of holding twelve meetings, they made a unanimous report that the Court-house was being built in the most economical manner, without any extravagance or corruption whatever, and left the prosecutor, Supervisor ELY, to pay the expenses of the prosecution—amounting to between $800 and $900—out of his own purse, while they drew from the County Treasury $12,062 25 for the cost of defending the accused Supervisors, being more than $1,000 for each of the twelve meetings, some of which lasted but a few minutes, and the longest was of about two hours' duration.

We give to-day some new facts in this remarkable history. The report of the Investigating Committee was, of course, printed. The printing of the Board of Supervisors is done by a double-headed concern, which is carried on by the "Ring" of the Board, under the names of the "New-York Printing Company" and "Transcript Association." This Company printed the report as part of the regular proceedings of the Board, and were paid for it under a contract executed three years ago, by which they agree to furnish at a stipulated rate two hundred and fifty copies of all the transactions of the Supervisors. The bills for the regular printing are never brought before the Board, as the contract stipulates that they shall be paid by the Comptroller without being subjected to the formality of a public auditing, in accordance with law; consequently it is impossible for an outsider to estimate their amount with accuracy. The cost of printing the first two hundred and fifty copies of the report can, therefore, only be conjectured from the prices charged for the extra copies, as hereinafter exhibited; but we think it fair to estimate it at five or six thousand dollars.

We now come to the next move in this game. On the 26th of June last, Supervisor TWEED presented the following resolution, as shown by the printed minutes of the Board:

> *Resolved*, That five thousand copies of the report of the Committee on charges against the Committee on New Court House be printed in document form under the direction of the Committee on New Court-house.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

> Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Fox, Hayes, Shook, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willman.
> Negative—Supervisor Ely.

On the 24th of July the following resolution was presented:

> *Resolved*, That the following bills for materials furnished for construction of the new Court-house be audited and allowed:

New-York Printing Company, printing reports of Committee of Investigation	$7,718 75
J. B. & W. W. Cornell for iron	6,988 86

Which was adopted by the following vote:

> Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willman.
> Negative—Supervisor Ely.

On the 3d of September the following resolution was presented:

> *Resolved*, That the following bills for materials furnished for the construction of the new Court-house be audited and allowed:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron	$7,780 52
Nesbit & Irwin, lime and cement	1,147 50
Transcript Association, publishing report of Committee on Investigation	6,398 10
Hamilton Biggam, ship chandlery	927 46

Which was adopted by the following vote:

> Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Shook, Smith, Tweed, Willman.
> Negative—Supervisor Ely.

It thus appears that we must add to the enormous sum wickedly squandered upon employes, &c., during the twelve meetings held by the Committee, the further sum of about $20,000 for printing the report of this bogus investigation. An inquisitive person might inquire what has become of this immense number of copies, it being a publication which the "Ring" would not be likely to circulate as a campaign document. To such an inquiry we reply, that we are informed by a gentleman who has carefully watched the whole proceedings that, *although ten thousand copies have been paid for at ten times their value, yet not more than one hundred copies have ever been delivered.*

When we reflect that these enormities were perpetrated by men in office, while they were actually on trial for their corrupt conduct, we doubt whether the annals of human effrontery can furnish a parallel.

The Legislature is about to convene. We would suggest that other matters be postponed, and that their first official act should be the abolition of the Board of Supervisors of this City and county.

About Farmer's Colleges, and Suggestions for their Improvement.

It is a remarkable and interesting evidence of the progress of the nation, that our great class of farmers are feeling the importance of agricultural colleges to their practical improvement. Congress has made extensive grants of land to aid these institutions, and we may soon expect to hear of their foundation in very many of the States of the Union. It becomes of especial importance that these popular schools in agriculture should be built and arranged in the wisest method, and in such a manner as best to further their practical aims. A recent report of the architect of the new Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.—F. L. OLMSTED, Esq., the well-known architect of the Central Park—presents some most judicious principles in this matter, which all similar institutions would do well carefully to consider.

Mr. OLMSTED lays down in the beginning the principle that the Trustees should carefully eschew the "institutional" or "asylum character" to the buildings intended for this purpose. He alludes to the latest improvement in the constructions for reformatory purposes in the following just terms:

> "There have been four enterprises which may be regarded as the pioneers of all recent radical improvement in our methods of dealing with those classes of our population whom it is most difficult to influence favorably to the general interests of society. I refer to the agricultural colony of Mettray; the Norfolk Island penal colony, when under Capt. MACHONOCHIE; the Irish penal establishment near Dublin, and the Children's Aid Society of New-York. All of these have done without large buildings, and most of the special structures which they have found it necessary to build have been in all respects more nearly of the class of cottages, or farm-houses, or of halls for concerts or exhibitions, such as might be called for to meet the ordinary demands of a small town, than of the time-honored great institutional structures.
>
> Yet I can think of no advantages which can be presumed to pertain to those latter, the loss of which would not be likely to be more embarrassing in dealing with minds suffering under special disabilities for the duties of ordinary members of society, than in the education of young men of comparatively healthy intellects and unperverted instincts."

He would have small two-story buildings for the College, and of these, four are sufficient in the outset, the first for the daily routine of the Professors and their classes; the second for scientific demonstrations and instruction in connection with them; the third for reading-rooms and library, and the fourth for gymnasium, drill and assembly rooms.

Neither would he have the students living in the large barracks which now disfigure most of our colleges and universities, and which are universally held to be of base influence on the students' morals and habits.

A number of small houses should be built for "club-houses" where private and public rooms are afforded, and in which some family takes charge and supplies meals and attendance.

It is the wise conclusion of this report that such a college in its ground-plan arrangements must not merely provide for oral instruction, or practical demonstration in the science of agriculture, but also must seek to cultivate the taste and improve the habits of the young farmer, and fit him for duties of a social and public character. Mr. OLMSTED wisely judges that the reaction from the excessive gaiety of the English rural population among the Puritans has injured our New-England farmers up to the present day, and led to unhealthful habits. He would have out-door sports and amusements cultivated in these colleges, and the art taught of making a *farmer's home attractive.* For this purpose, around each club-house, there should be a little lawn, which must be mown and rolled, bordered with hedges which must be trimmed by the young men themselves, and provided with occasional arbors and trellises, on which vines are to be trained. The care of these and the glazing, and whitewashing, and painting the houses should be as much a part of the daily duty of the young student, as the care of his arms or dress with a soldier before parade, and ought to be inspected by the instructors daily.

With each house he would have croquet-greens or bowling-greens, and for the whole college, a parade or play-ground for the students. None of the domestic grounds should be large, for the practical reason that long circuitous walks, many flowers, extensive hedges, fountains or complicated garden figures are almost certain after a time, in this country, to get out of order and be injured by the weather and become neglected, and thus present a much worse appearance than a simple green lawn and a few garden-beds of easily cultivated flowers. Accordingly all the houses of the Agricultural College should be not far from the public road, and thus as much like the ordinary plan of farm-houses and their position as possible.

In the appropriation of the ground the subdivisions are grounds for instruction in the care of gardens and orchards; others for teaching economic agriculture, especially showing the effects of a rotation of crops; still others for pasture, dairy, the management of the domestic animals and the care and storage of agricultural products and implements. There must also be a subdivision showing the management of woodland and forestry.

As one of the principal duties of farmers is the care of public and town affairs, Mr. OLMSTED would have in our future agricultural colleges these provided for—in public rooms, and in the supervision laid on the students of the roads and bridges, the lyceums and libraries, the public grounds and grave-yards, connected with the University.

It is to be hoped, also, though we do not observe that this is provided for in the Amherst College, that landscape-gardening may be carefully taught the students, so that many a farmer's grounds may not have their present bare and unsightly appearance. It is to be hoped that these wise suggestions may meet the eye of the western colleges which are now just laying out their grounds, and constructing their buildings for a long future course, as we hope, of instruction and usefulness.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.—It is well known that the King of Holland is also Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and as such was a member of the old German Confederacy. By the rules of the Confederate Diet Prussian troops garrisoned the fortress of Luxembourg. Since the dissolution of the *Bund* Holland asked for the withdrawal of the Prussians from the fortress, but Prussia declined, and proposed to purchase Luxembourg at a fair compensation, its possession being claimed as necessary for the rounding off of the military frontier of North Germany. Thus stood matters until lately, when the French stepped in. A pamphlet was published at Paris a short time ago, entitled, "*Luxembourg devant l'Histoire,*" in which the writer claims that for many generations back the Government of France had repeatedly advanced money to the Grand Dukes of Luxembourg, amounting in all to about one hundred and seventy million francs, or thirty-four million dollars; that neither any interest nor any part of the principal was ever paid; and that, therefore, adding accumulated interest, the whole Duchy has been paid for by France many times over, is morally her property, requiring only the formality of a legal transfer. As pamphlets of this nature are, under the present ruler, published in France as a *feeler*, and are generally based upon more or less official inspiration, we thought it of sufficient weight to take this short notice of it.

A CHANCE FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE PAPAL QUESTION.—The European mails which arrived yesterday, bringing news to the 28th inst., have a variety of interesting letters on the Roman difficulty. The most authentic of these appear to foreshadow the possibility of a settlement of the temporalities question, which, while it would involve the overthrow of what Baron RICASOLI calls the "last experiment of an ecclesiastical principality which has no parallel in the range of civil dominion," would still leave the Pope in full possession of his spiritual independence and the palace of the Vatican.

The Italian Government, more conservative than the great mass of the Italian people, has shown wonderful moderation in the prosecution of its policy of unification. It has done all that was possible—and this, too, in accord with the advice of France, England and most of the leading Powers—to restrain the eagerness of the people for summary measures of ejection as applied to the Government of Rome. It has discouraged all attempts at a popular rising within Rome itself, where the disaffection against the existing rulers is more deep-seated than in any other part of Italy. By this conservatism and this self-restraint the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL has not only deprived France of all excuse for prolonging the occupation, and has won for the Italian cause the good-will of all the Western Powers of Europe, but it has placed upon the Pope's advisers the responsibility of urging him to leave the seat of his spiritual jurisdiction—where his spiritual independence would remain unassailed and unassailable—for no other reason than that he cannot be permitted to prolong the misgovernment of a petty temporal principality.

It is impossible for the Italian Government to occupy stronger ground than it does on this question. Nothing that the head of the Roman Catholic Church can properly claim as his inalienable property is to be touched. He will maintain a position of State and dignity which surely could not be enhanced by the enforced subjection and the unwilling contributions of a small community of two or three hundred souls. He will still retain the spiritual allegiance of some two hundred million followers—subjects from choice—and by these the loss of temporalities which bring neither honor nor profit to the Holy See will be made good tenfold. If the sovereign of Rome had been surrounded by discreet advisers they would have told him this long ago, and they would, by all accounts, have found that it coincided with his own inclinations. They may still refuse to recognize the irreversible judgment which Italy and liberal Europe, and enlightened Catholics all over the world, have pronounced on the Government of Rome. They may advise the Pope to reject any and every sort of compromise, and needlessly and petulantly retire from the ancient seat of his ecclesiastical dominion. And by doing this they may, for the time, be able to complicate measures looking to a fair settlement of the questions at issue. But let them advise as they may, they cannot give a prolonged existence to, or inspire with new life, a system of temporal administration so manifestly in contradiction with the civil progress of the times.

SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.—It is credibly reported that the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family lately held a council, in which they resolved to advise the only reigning Bourbon, ISABELLA of Spain, to completely turn about in her political course, to stop in her warfare against the desire of her people for more popular reforms, and to rely upon the leaders of the liberal party for the restoration of that good feeling between sovereign and people so necessary for the maintenance of the credit and internal quiet of the kingdom. This advice is said to have been communicated to the Queen by the Duchess of MONTPENSIER. ISABELLA is said, however, to have utterly rejected the good counsel, and rmarked that as revolution is making war upon the crown, the crown must retaliate by making war against revolution. If all this be true, Spain is likely soon to become the theatre of bloody events.

Railroad Management.

MOODNA, Monday, Dec. 3, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the management of some of our railroads, and more particularly to the Hudson River Railroad. They are in the daily habit of dispatching their trains with so few cars that a large number of passengers are compelled to stand during a large part if not the whole trip. On the trip down on last Friday afternoon even the conductor was compelled to say that he was ashamed to go through the cars and face the passengers who filled the passage-ways; but on the trip up on Saturday evening, at Yonkers, orders were given for the passengers to leave the hind car and go front, and while the passengers were in the act af passing from one platform to the other, and among them a woman with an infant in her arms, the cars were suddenly backed down, to the great danger of the passengers and in utter disregard of life; and again, at another station below Sing Sing passengers were again ordered to leave the rear car, and while in the act of making such change the cars were suddenly started, precipitating passengers upon the floor of the car. At that time my wife was thrown down with great violence, nearly dislocating her fingers, and giving her such bruises upon other parts of her body that she is black and blue from the effects of it, and quite lame. The conductor, when spoken to, acted more like a beast than one intrusted with the safety of the traveling public.

If such things as this are to be quietly submitted to, those big corporations will soon advertise to carry persons, at an advanced price, to destruction.

Some rule should be adopted by which this evil could be remedied. There should be some person stationed in the depot whose business it is to see that passengers who are going to Yonkers or Sing Sing should be put in the cars intended to be left at those stations, that passengers should not be compelled to pass from car to car at so great danger. I know of no way of bringing about a reform in that respect except through your paper and by bringing suits against the Company for every injury inflicted by their gross neglect and utter disregard of human life.

Yours truly, JOHN D. MONELL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

THE TEST OATH—NO DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The statement telegraphed North with such an air of importance, that the Supreme Court would, to-morrow, pronounce the test oath unconstitutional, is entirely untrue. No such opinion will be announced to-morrow, nor will any opinion on the subject be given for the present. There has been no formal consultation of the Judges on the subject at the present term of the Court, and the *status* of the matter is exactly as it was left at the close of the last term.

THE STATUS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Hon. HAMILTON WARD, of New-York, will to-morrow introduce a bill in the House for the purpose of fixing the *status* of the Southern States. It provides for setting aside the present State Governments, the appointment of Provisional Governors by the Chief-Justice, the formation of State Constitutions and State Governments by conventions of delegates elected by all the people who are citizens of the United States except certain classes of rebels, among whom are perjurers, guerrillas, murderers and editors of rebel papers, who shall be forever disfranchised. Several other bills of a like import are in preparation in other quarters.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The friends of Colorado are confident of her early admission into the Union as a State. They say the opposition at home comes almost entirely from the Territorial Governor and the gentleman whom he commissioned as delegate to Congress in the face of the report of the Board of Canvassers against him, and a few of his personal and political friends.

It is understood that Senator WADE will to-morrow present to the Senate, documents and papers now in the city, which will fully counteract the false impression that Colorado has been declining. They show a great increase in population, wealth and prosperity; that the tax valuation from the year 1866 is $10,610,800, an increase over last year of nearly $2,000,000; that the mines are not valued or taxed and would probably double the total valuation; that the filings and entries in the Land Office for actual settlement under the Homestead and Preëmption Laws, for the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1866, were 261,000 acres; an increase over the same period last year of 111,000 acres; that the First National Bank alone, in Denver City, from May 10, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1866, drew exchange to the amount of nearly $12,000,000, and other banks do nearly as much business; that the assessment for Internal Revenue, for 1866, is $141,368; that during the past year 250 new buildings were erected in Denver City alone, at a cost of $476,000, and many other towns are proportionally prosperous; that eight new smelting furnaces, at a cost of $180,000 have been completed; that fifty-eight miles of mountain roads, at a cost of $50,000 have been constructed; that one hundred and thirty-six miles of large irrigating ditches at a cost of $136,000 have been made, and that the production of gold has more than doubled within the past year; that the Post-office receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $33,206—more than in several of the States—and an increase over the preceding year of $15,990; that the crops have been abundant, and it is thought enough to supply the home demand; that the pretended census is partial, one-third of the important counties not being returned, and the count in others made by the assessors being confined to the taxpayers; that the indication by this census of only about thirty-six thousand is contradicted by the property valuation as it would show a *per capita* wealth larger than that of any State in the Union; that the votes also indicate a larger population. In 1864, on the first Constitution, it was 9,225; in 1865, for Governor, 7,457; in 1866, for delegate, a light vote was cast, in harvest time, for an office expected to be abolished by admission, yet it was within our of 7,000. From all these facts it is inferred that the present population cannot be less than fifty or sixty thousand, and it is being rapidly increased by emigration. It is claimed that the rapid approach of two branches of the Pacific Railroad toward Colorado, and the vast extent of her agricultural, grazing, gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and other mines, and in salt and petroleum, insure a rapid development and increase in population in the immediate future, and that she is soon to be one of the great rich and populous States of the Union.

THE CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF REBELS.

In the Circuit Court at Alexandria, on Friday, in the case of HOOE *vs.* TILLSTON, in which the plaintiff sued for the recovery of city property sold during the war under a decree of Judge UNDERWOOD, Judge THOMAS decided that by the provision of the Constitution of the United States, Congress could not forfeit more than the life estate of the party charged with the offence stated in the act of Congress providing for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion, and that as DANIEL F. HOOE, against whose property the proceeding was instituted, had departed this life, the plaintiff, his devisee, was entitled to the recovery of the property. An appeal from this decision was taken and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE BILL CHANGING THE TIME OF THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The bill changing the sessions of Congress will come up in the House again to-morrow as the regular order, but its passage in its present shape is doubtful. The organization of the Fortieth Congress in March seems to be the chief objection, as in that case the States of Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire and Tennessee would have no voice in the matter, as their elections do not occur until after the 4th of March. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, aims to remedy this difficulty in the future by his bill, which fixes a uniform day—the first Monday after the first Tuesday of November, as the time of election of all members of Congress.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Southern loyalists was held at their rooms on F-street, on Saturday night, which was attended by about sixty members. No new business was brought up and the meeting was entirely consumed by the discussion of propositions to be made to Congress, which have already been made public. It is well known that several prominent Radical Congressmen have been in consultation with members of the association with a view to influencing their deliberations. As new men are continually arriving, whose antecedents entitles them to become members of the association, a large suite of rooms will soon be engaged for its use, and the name has been changed to the Southern Republican Association.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER AND INTENTIONS.

Our Government has received a communication from SANTA ANNA in relation to Mexican affairs. The full tenor of the letter has not transpired publicly, but it is known that SANTA ANNA protests against the contemplated action of the Administration, so far as the latter proposes protection to the *de facto* Government of Mexico as against SANTA ANNA, ORTEGA, or other Mexicans who may choose to contest the authority of JUAREZ. It has also come out here that SANTA ANNA has planned and contemplates an expedition into Mexico with the view of establishing a Government in the Republic according to his peculiar opinions and interests.

THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee on Retrenchment finds that its work is much more laborious and important than was at first supposed, and the Committee does not expect to be prepared to make a report until near the close of the present session of Congress.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Senators-elect from Nebraska have called upon the President and had a lengthy interview with him, and, as is reported, were quite conservative in their sentiments. On the other hand, the Radicals claim these Senators-elect as decidedly of their party. There is much doubt about the admission of Nebraska. Mr. SUMNER and others, it is understood, will oppose her admission on the ground that the word "white" is prominent in the Constitution of the would-be State.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The train from Richmond due here this morning at 6 o'clock did not arrive until 12, owing to the displacement of a switch within fifty yards of the Richmond depot. The train was run off the track, but no one was hurt.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE.

The United States Consul at La Rochelle reports that the vintage this year is of an inferior quality. The absence of sunshine at harvest time, and prevalence of rain, produced the disastrous results.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. G. A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; Ex-Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina; WM. B. ASTOR and S. K. HUTTON, of New-York. The city is very full of strangers, and quite a number of prominent lobbyists have already appeared. Senator SPRAGUE and wife, who arrived in New-York from Europe on Thursday, are expected here to-morrow.

MAN MURDERED IN VIRGINIA.

JAMES DRISCOL, a citizen of Richmond, was killed by T. L. YOUNG, Tye River Warehouse, on the canal, thirty miles from Lynchburgh, on Friday. The cause was improper advances of DRISCOL toward YOUNG's wife, as asserted by her. The affair created great excitement. DRISCOL was popular in the neighborhood.

The Franco-Mexican Correspondence—Gen. Butler and the Presidency—The Union Caucus and Mr. Raymond.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The reply of the Emperor of the French to Mr. SEWARD's very vigorous and peremptory protest against his change in the programme for withdrawing the French troops from Mexico would undoubtedly be satisfactory if his previous promise, which was just as explicit as this, had not been violated without the courtesy of previous consultation with our Government or even informing it of his intentions. As the TIMES stated, some days before the publication of the recent correspondence, the Emperor gave as excuse for this that he had sent the orders by telegraph in plain language instead of cypher, supposing that our Government would be thereby informed of his intentions; but this does not excuse his failure to consult us on the subject previous to taking action. He changed his purpose and determined, of his own motive, *not* to fulfill a stipulation into which he had entered with us. Of this our Government has reason to complain as discourteous and offensive.

The Emperor's "military reasons" for not withdrawing his troops gradually are undoubtedly good. His forces in Mexico are barely able to maintain their position now, and if he should withdraw *one-third* of them, the remaining *two-thirds* would be exposed to attacks which they could not withstand, and the withdrawal of the second detachment would simply surrender the remaining third to extermination. Our Government might very well concede the reasonableness of an application from the Emperor to be allowed to modify the original plan in this respect, so as to bring away all the troops at once,—even if this involved a delay of two or three months. It is not at all certain but it would be to the advantage of our Government, as well as of Mexico, to have the departure of these troops delayed until Congress can take action on the subject, and define our policy in regard to that country. The explicit promise of the Emperor to remove all the French troops *in March* will probably be accepted by our Government,—but no delay beyond that time is likely to be tolerated.

Those who are disposed to put the worst construction upon the Emperor's acts, suggest that his object in retaining the troops in Mexico until March is to avail himself of the chances of trouble between this country and England meantime. There is no doubt that he charges the utter failure of his Mexican scheme, and his consequent loss of *prestige* at home, to our intervention, and that his feelings toward this country are anything but benevolent. He would gladly embrace any opportunity that might offer to reopen the question. The continued rupture between the North and South has kept his hopes alive, and the prospect of renewed Fenian invasions of Canada, and of trouble in adjusting the *Alabama* claims, may very well give them fresh stimulus. It is said, also, that very large claims have been presented to our Government, on behalf of French citizens, for damages during the war, which will serve to keep open matters of controversy between the two countries. If the Emperor has decided on retaining his troops in Mexico until March in order to avail himself of these eventualities, his action will excite a very unpleasant feeling in this country. It it not easy, however, to see of what special service that force could be to him in the event of war.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Gen. BUTLER has been here for several days and has been very free in divulging his political plans and speculations to his friends. He does not conceal his expectation and his purpose to be a Presidential candidate in 1868. He concedes that as matters stand now, and as they are likely to stand under present guidance, the Union Party will not probably make any one holding so ultra a position as he does, their candidate. But he thinks that if he were a member of Congress now he could force the party to take a position which would render his nomination a necessity. He is not without hopes that even this may be accomplished by inducing one of the present members to resign. But if this fails, he thinks a very early session of the next Congress may answer the same purpose, and he is accordingly very earnest in pushing the bill for holding a session on the 4th of March. He thinks there will be three candidates,—one of the Democratic Party, one of the Moderate and Constitutional Union men, and one of the Radical and Revolutionary Republicans. The latter he thinks certain to win, under proper appliances and he hopes to make himself their representative. It is easy to see that he expects to jostle some of the present leaders in Congress from their places quite summarily when he takes his seat.

THE UNION CAUCUS.

I sent you a full and accurate report of the proceedings in the House Union caucus held on Wednesday night, which was published in the TIMES of Thursday morning. There was no injunction of secresy upon the proceedings, which were open to all, and less liable, therefore, to misrepresentation. In regard to the principal debate of the evening, that relating to Mr. RAYMOND's political position, several newspapers in New-York and elsewhere saw fit to publish reports utterly at variance with the truth, and prompted by anything but a spirit of justice and fair dealing. The following paragraph from the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of the 6th embodies several of these misstatements:

> THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AND HON. H. J. RAYMOND.—At the caucus of Republican members of Congress, held in Washington last night, Mr. RAYMOND was in attendance. He was *grossly insulted* by many of the members present. ASHLEY, of Ohio, opened the ball by *requesting Raymond to withdraw*. Mr. RAYMOND's protestations that he was still a member of the Union party were received with derisive laughter. THADDEUS STEVENS sarcastically offered to take him back on probation. Mr. DARLING, of New-York, having urged that RAYMOND had supported FENTON in New-York, the question was asked whether he had not supported FENTON in one column of his paper and JOHNSON in another. Cries of "*put him out*" were frequent. Mr. RAYMOND's attempts at explanation were either *overpowered by noise* or prevented by STEVENS and other members. The upshot of the matter was that RAYMOND was not ejected, but was permitted to remain as a "black sheep." The New-York *Herald* will find these proceedings a subject for its peculiar humor, but they will be distasteful to the majority of the Republican journals.

Scarcely one of these specific statements is true. Mr. RAYMOND was not "insulted" at all, nor was there any disposition on the part of the caucus to insult him. Mr. ASHLEY did not "request him to withdraw," nor did Mr. STEVENS offer to "take him back on probation," nor did anybody ask whether he had "supported FENTON in one column of his paper and JOHNSON in another." No cry of "put him out" was raised at any time, nor were Mr. RAYMOND's explanations either "overpowered by noise or prevented by STEVENS and other members." The *Chronicle* has been misled into doing gross injustice to all the gentlemen named.

Mr. ASHLEY raised the question whether it was proper that one who had taken so prominent a part in the Philadelphia Convention as Mr. RAYMOND did, should sit in a Republican caucus. It was a very natural question, and one which those looking at the matter from Mr. ASHLEY's point of view could scarcely help raising; and I have reason to believe that Mr. RAYMOND was not in the least surprised or displeased that it should be raised. He certainly expressed neither surprise nor regret, but said distinctly that he had no wish to remain in the caucus under any false impression as to his position, past or present. Although the rule of the caucus was that no member should speak but once, and Mr. ASHLEY himself was silenced under that rule, Mr. RAYMOND was heard respectfully and attentively whenever he wished to speak, and the resolution offered by Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, himself one of the most decided and influential of the Radicals, that Mr. RAYMOND should *decide for himself* whether to remain or not, was adopted by a vote of 66 to 25. The subsequent discussion upon a resolution offered by Mr. SCHENCK was earnest, but in no sense personally offensive. Members thought it important that they should pronounce an emphatic condemnation of the sentiments of the Philadelphia address, and some of them seemed to suppose that, by permitting its author to remain in the caucus, they might be regarded as *indorsing* that address. This was a natural apprehension, perhaps, but it was not shared by the majority. So long as the *action* of any member of the party conforms to its general policy, it was not thought necessary or expedient to push too far inquiries into his opinions on abstract questions. Under such a rigid inquisition it might be found that even Mr. STEVENS differs quite as widely on some points as Mr. RAYMOND does on others from what is accepted as the present creed of the Union Party.

The First Week in Congress—Three Leading Measures Resolved Upon—The Status of the Impeachment Question—Deliberation on that Subject—Indications of a Rapid Change in Sentiment At the South.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1866.

The first week of Congress, although prolific in its indications of important things to come, has passed with little or nothing actually accomplished. Some of the members of the lower House, like bottles of effervescing champagne, have blown their corks out, bubbled over, and will now, like good champagne, settle down and let the rest of the sediment go to the bottom.

The public does not need assistance to seize the salient points which will receive the attention of Congress at the present session. These are already plainly indicated. They may be classed in three features, viz.: 1. Restriction of the President's power of appointment and removal. 2. Changing the sessions of Congress so as to render them more frequent, and consequently cover a greater period of time in each term. 3. Official investigation into the conduct of the President since he took the oath of office as Vice-President. So much has been positively determined on; and bills or resolutions to accomplish these results are already before Congress. Other important matters of legislation are also in preparation, such as the admission of Colorado and Nebraska, and an enabling act for the Southern States, &c. But as all such legislation must of necessity be carried over the President's veto, and as there is a division of sentiment on it, even among the most orthodox Republicans, their success is not so certain.

With regard to limiting the President's power of removal half a dozen propositions are already under consideration, the most extreme of which are those of Messrs. STEVENS and WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania. Mr. STEVENS' bill has a special regard for the "outs," and provides, in a retroactive manner, that in all cases where an appointee is rejected the office shall revert to his predecessor, as shall all the subordinate appointments made by such appointee, and any person rejected by the Senate shall be thereby prohibited from being appointed to *any* office under the Government for three years. This certainly is very savage. It will be worse to be rejected by the Senate than to have been an active rebel during the war. But there is no probability that any such proposition will prevail. Senator SHERMAN has a bill before the Senate on this subject, which reaches the case of rejections far more effectively, and visits the punishment upon the real offending party. It provides that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury to any person, who, having been once rejected by the Senate and subsequently appointed by the President, for any salaries, fees or perquisites accruing after the close of the session of the Senate during which this nomination was rejected; *and if any person shall appoint or sign*, or prepare such an appointment or commission, or if any person so rejected and reappointed shall hold or exercise the functions of the office for which he was rejected, &c., or if any accounting or disbursing officer shall allow or pay to such person, any salary, &c., he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years. This is deemed to be entirely free from Constitutional objections which may be urged against other propositions, and effectually prevents one feature at least of a corrupt use of the appointing power. It, however, does not cover the whole ground, and many urge that some explicit statute is needed to limit, in accordance with what is believed to be the legitimate construction of the Constitution, the power of appointments to vacancies arising from the legitimate causes of death, resignation, malfeasance, &c.

The second measure, changing the sessions of Congress, has undoubted reference to the first, although it is difficult to see why it should if the first can be fully accomplished. There are some other reasons urged, however, for more frequent sessions of Congress. Legislation for the campaign of 1868 must be arranged, for while I do not accuse Congress of legislating solely for party purposes, yet it has been apparent for many years that legislation by the party in power is shaped generally with a view to keeping that party in power. The long recess from the 4th of March until the first Monday of December, it is argued, gives the Executive Department too great opportunity for affecting the politics of the country, and this must be avoided with especial reference to the contingencies of two years hence. It's no use to cry out that this is a "bread and butter" matter, and not worthy the attention of Congress, as I notice some virtuous New-England papers are doing. The matter of the Executive patronage is of altogether too much importance, and the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils" is too much revered in the politics of the present day to permit such abstract notions of political morality to have any weight.

The third point, which I mention as having been resolved upon, and action upon which has already passed the preliminary stages, is the investigation into the official acts of the President. In this lies concealed, if it exist anywhere, the germ of the movement for impeachment. Lest there should be a clamor that this action was designed for that express purpose, and that it was purely a party move, it was early resolved in the caucus of the Republicans that there should be no premature effort to that end, but that judicial investigations of certain of the official acts of the President should be had, and that upon their results should depend the propriety or necessity of any action looking to impeachment. Whatever cry about impeachment may arise hereafter, rest assured that it is the settled purpose of this Congress to reach such a result, if reached at all, only in this way. No matter what private animosities may exist in the minds of individual members toward the President, a large majority in Congress are sensible of the fact that impeachment is a judicial and not a partisan proceeding. Hence, the session will be more than usually prolific in special Committees of investigation. Four have already been ordered, and undoubtedly more will follow.

Within the past three days I learn from various points in the South, among which I may mention Charleston, Columbia, Augusta and Montgomery, of a rapidly increasing change of public sentiment in favor of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. The sudden change of front on this subject by Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, who recommended the rejection of the Amendment only three weeks ago, is the most significant intimation yet received. PATTON was always a moderate man, but had the complete confidence of the original Secessionists when elected. The formidable character which the movement to change the *status* of the Southern States has already assumed in Congress, is probably the stimulating cause of this change. But it is greatly to be feared that the change will not be rapid enough to have a potent effect here. A surrender under compulsion will not be as effectual now as a prompt acceptance of the original terms months ago. But let us wait and see. CYMON.

Senator Wade on Female Suffrage.

The following letter was read at the recent meeting of the American Equal Rights Association:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1866

Susan B. Anthony, Secretary American Equal Rights Association:

MADAM: Yours of the 9th inst. is received, and I desire to say, in reply, that I am now and ever have been the advocate of equal and impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, who are of sound mind, and who have not disqualified themselves by the commission of any offence, without any distinction on account of race, color, or sex. Every argument that ever has been or ever can be adduced to prove that males should have the right to vote applies with equal, if not greater, force to prove that females should possess the same right; and were I a citizen of your State, I should labor with whatever of ability I possess to engraft these principles in its Constitution.

Yours very respectfully, B. F. WADE.

The New Yale College Chapel.

The architectural plans for the new chapel of Yale College have been decided upon. The architecture is Gothic. The church will have the form of a double transept. The transept in front will be the larger of the two, and will constitute the memorial chapel, in remembrance of the Yale graduates who have fallen in the war. Through the centre of this transept will rise a stone tower, with buttressed angles, crowned with Gothic pinnacles, and the whole surmounted by a spire of stone or slate. Between the two transepts will be the nave, which will rise into a vaulted clear story supported by pillars. On either side of the nave will be two ambulatories, answering to the side aisles of an ordinary church, the walls of which may also be the recipients of memorial tablets. Pillars only will separate these ambulatories from the nave. The nave terminates in a second and smaller transept, having galleries across either end. Terminating in the body of the church will be a shallow apse or recess, on one side of which will stand the organ fronting the congregation, and on the other a door leading into the pastor's study. The officers of the college will sit in this transept, and the students in the nave. By this plan those entering the chapel will pass through the memorial hall into the chapel proper.

It is estimated that this chapel will cost $150,000, of which $40,000 is already raised, more than $30,000 of which was the gift of a single donor. Mr. JOSEPH BATTELL. It is confidently expected that a large subscription can be immediately obtained toward making up the requisite amount, as a very generous interest has been manifested in the erection of a suitable memorial to the fallen heroes of Yale.

The chapel will probably be situated on College-street, half way between Chapel and Elm, though its site is not yet decisively agreed upon. If this situation be accepted, when the new buildings are entirely completed they will form three sides of the four sides of a quadrangle, with the chapel in the centre of the other.

AMUSEMENTS.

The fifteenth Sunday concert was given last evening, at Steinway Hall, to a large and appreciative audience. The programme was remarkably select, representing SPONTINI, SCHUMANN, MENDELSSOHN, PAGANINI, MEYERBEER, RIETZ, F. L. RITTER, BEETHOVEN and VIEUXTEMPS. The soloists were Miss FANNIE RAYMOND RITTER, soprano, and Mr. WENSEL KOPTA, violin. The lady has an excellent voice, and sang the two pieces allotted to her with marked effect. Mr. KOPTA does not possess much strength of tone, but his musical feeling, clearness of phrasing and neatness of execution astonished and delighted the audience. Mr. KOPTA will undoubtedly become a great favorite in the concert room. He is a new arrival from the other side.

Mr. HENRY TUCKER, the author of several of our best ballads, gives his first grand concert at Steinway Hall to-night. The programme promises a pleasant evening's amusement. It will be found under the regular column.

MR. J. A. DAWSON'S MATINEE.—Mr. J. A. DAWSON, a young American pianist, who has graduated at the Conservatoire of Brussels, where he carried off three first prizes in succession, will give his first piano matinée in New-York at Steinway's Rooms, on Wednesday next, assisted by Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, (violin,) Mr. DOCHEZ, (baritone,) &c. Mr. DAWSON's merits are indorsed by the Press of Brussels, and he brings with him many flattering testimonials to his ability.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF ST. STEPHENS' CHURCH.—The grand Ladies' Fair and Festival in aid of the funds for the enlargement of this church is now in the full tide of success, in the basement of the building extending from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets, between Third and Lexington avenues. A promenade concert by THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra takes place every evening, and a variety of other amusements are afforded the visitors. The tables, attended by the ladies of the church, are bountifully supplied with an endless variety of articles alike of elegant ornament and sterling utility. The "Star Table" is an especial object of attraction to the visitors. It is splendidly lighted by KITCHEN & Co., the prismatic illuminators of Broadway, and is also remarkable for the elegant and *recherche* character of the articles displayed upon it, and the beauty of the bevy of fascinating young ladies who attend at it. At this table there is on exhibition a large medallion portrait of the late Archbishop HUGHES, modeled by MILLETT, the French sculptor, in *alto relievo*, and executed by a new patent process of frosted silver on a copper electrotype.

SECOND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—We should deem it a loss to the sacred art of music if the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society should be forced to cease providing entertainments for the public while it is competent to furnish such as the one given on Saturday evening. The Academy was not only well filled, it was crowded, for Miss KELLOGG, whose name, like that of the King, is a tower of strength, was announced as the vocalist. The programme was as follows:

Sinfonie No. 3, in A minor, (Recollections of Scotland,) Mendelssohn. 1. Andante Con Moto, Allegro Agitato. 2. Scherzo—Vivace non troppo. 3. Adagio. 4. Finale—Allegro Vivacissimo. Preghierae Scena—"La Stella del Nord"—"Veglia dal Ciel," Meyerbeer, Miss KELLOGG. Concerto No. 3—for pianoforte and orchestra—Op. 37, in C minor, (first time,) Beethoven. 1. Allegro Con Brio. 2. Largo. 3. Rondo Allegro, Mr. HOFFMAN. Mephisto Waltz—from Lenau's Faust, (first time,) Liszt. Barcarolle—"Ou voulez-vous aller," Gaounod, Miss KELLOGG. Marche di Bravur—for two pianofortes—"The Andes," Geo. Wm. Warren, Mr. HOFFMAN and Mr. WARREN. Overture "William Tell," Rossini.

Of the symphony and *concerto* we have written before. Under the firm baton of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS the instrumentation was perfect and the interpretation complete. Messrs. HOFFMAN and WARREN made the piano, an awkward instrument in so large a hall, attractive and delightful, Mr. WARREN's "Andes" being enthusiastically received and *encored*—the enthusiasm was accepted, the *encore* declined. But, as may reasonably be anticipated, Miss KELLOGG's singing was made the feature of the evening. The people of Brooklyn have united themselves in a common parentage of this young lady, and follow her career with an assiduous interest, worthy of the most loving mother or the most devoted cavalier. After the "Veglia del Ciel," which was sung with faultless execution and exquisite method, Miss KELLOGG was recalled in the most genuinely hearty way. She responded with a witching little word of warning, "Beware She's Fooling Thee," which so pleased the tremblers on the verge of love, or whatever, that they insisted upon its repetition. We sincerely trust that the effort now made by the best friends of this Society may result in extending its lease of life; if, however, it is found that the public are apathetic, the wiser course will be to close the season in a style that shall make the last days of the Philharmonic as memorable as its earlier days were useful.

The Masonic Fair and Sewing-Machines.

Some of the projectors of the great Masonic Fair, having a desire to confer immediately some benefits on the indigent members or dependents of their order, and, at the same time, add to the building or hall and asylum fund the profits that may be realized from the enterprise, have made arrangements through Mr. Ellis to supply the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines to those who can bring recommendations from any of the lodges, or from any member of the fraternity, on terms of payment to suit the circumstances of the applicant. The plan is stated in the following circular, which is freely distributed through the hall:

TO PASTORS, MISSIONARIES, VISITORS, AGENTS OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND OTHERS.

Cases are constantly occurring where the wants of a destitute family are relieved temporarily by pecuniary help, while the best interests of the needy generally demand that more permanent aid should be rendered, if possible, by placing the parties in a position to support themselves; thus, many widows and others, who would be utterly unable to do so, either by their needle or in any other way, can be put in the way of earning enough with the help of a sewing-machine. Any good needlewoman of average capacity can in a short time learn to operate the Wheeler & Wilson, which is well adapted to a large variety of shop and all kinds of family work.

Through the accustomed liberality of Wheeler & Wilson, we are enabled to supply their sewing-machines, at the Masonic Fair, (commencing Dec. 5, corner of Grand and Crosby streets,) for the benefit of the "Hall and Asylum Fund," to those unable to pay the full price on delivery—receiving part then, balance in monthly installments.

Under this arrangement, those benevolently disposed may, with but little outlay, supply worthy, indigent persons with a machine that will assist them in becoming self-supporting.

Applications should be made to

J. T. ELLIS,

At the Masonic Fair, corner Grand and Crosby streets, New-York. —*Evening Post.*

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., says Mrs. VINTON desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your sewing-machine, (Wheeler & Wilson's,) which she has recommended to several of her friends. I may add that judging from the frequency of the rapid tick of the machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the sewing-machine, among its other excellencies, is a household economy. Mrs. VINTON joins the other gentlewomen in the public commendation.—*Sunday Times.*

$300 a Year Saved.

"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good, and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing. Had I had it when my children were little, it would have saved me at least $300 a year."—*Testimony of Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d-st., New-York, before the Commissioner of Patents.—Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so [illegible] that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

A Conundrum for the Belles.—Why is PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like money in the hands of the thriftless? Because it is the subject of innumerable miss-applications.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

T. B. Bynner,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
189 Broadway, up-stairs.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Kuth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,' at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst., N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine in BROOKLYN. No. 336 FULTON-ST., *up stairs.*

BIRTHS.

CLAUSON.—At Naples, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, the wife of Charles A. R. Clauson, of a son.

MARRIED.

SUTTON—BISHOP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., JOHN R. SUTTON, of New-York City, to LEONORA S., daughter of P. V. W. Bishop, Esq.

SCOTT—GURNEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., EDWARD P. SCOTT to EVELYN, daughter of Walter S. Gurnee, all of this City.

VOORHEES—BEARE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, Rector of St. John's Church, VALENTINE H. VOORHEES to JULIA M., daughter of Wm. H. Beare, all of the same place.

DIED.

BANVARD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, JOSEPH BANVARD, son of Wm. K. and Amy Jane Banvard, aged 13 months.

Funeral to-day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 33d-st.

BANNISTER.—In Yorkville, on Friday, Dec. 7, Mrs. ANN BANNISTER, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, James Bannister, 84th-st., near 1st-av., on Monday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock.

COLLORD.—On Friday, Dec. 7, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, at Clifton, Staten Island, CATHARINE, relict of Isaac Collord, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, James, John P. and Benjamin A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, or on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from Staten Island at the foot of Whitehall-st., New-York. Carriages will be in waiting.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 9, of pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE FREEMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Martin L. Crowell, No. 22 Charles-st.

FISHER.—At Norfolk, Va., suddenly, CLARA W. FISHER, of Bergen Point, N. J.

Funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. A. Brewer, Jr., Duncan-av., South Bergen, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HUMPHREYS.—On Friday, Dec. 7, at his residence, No. 18 West 10th-st., MAY HUMPHREYS, late of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning next at 10½ o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and West 10th-st.

HARRISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, EDWARD, son of the late Arthur N. Harrison, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 5 Mott-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M. precisely. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MATHESON.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, ANTHONY BARCLAY MATHESON, late of Berbice, British Guiana.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 149 West 24th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock.

McDONOUGH.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, MARGARET McDONOUGH, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 469 6th-av., at 11½ o'clock Monday, Dec. 10. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

McFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 8, JAMES ALEXANDER, son of James and Elizabeth McFarland, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Liberty-st., corner of Nassau-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

MOWBRAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, WILLIAM MOWBRAY, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and of his sons, Robert and John, are invited to attend his funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 222 East 53d-st.

ORMSBEE.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 7, SOPHIA PERIN, wife of John H. Ormsbee, and daughter of the late Samuel Metcalf, of Providence, R. I.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

POLLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, WILLIAM POLLOCK, of Pittsfield, Mass., in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Pittsfield, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ROWLAND.—On Friday, Dec. 7, at Yorkville, MARTHA ROWLAND, daughter of the late Rev. John H. Rowland, of Shelburne, N. S., and sister of the late C. N. S. Rowland, of this City.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., Harlem, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SCUDDER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 7, ELIZA B., daughter of the late Ephraim Scudder.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her mother, No. 38 Perry-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VERMILYE.—At Armonck, on Friday, Dec. 7, Capt. THOMAS B. VERMILYE, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Armonck, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the Tarrytown Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad depot at Tarrytown on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 12:30.

WALTER.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, ISRAEL D. WALTER, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his residence, No. 262 East Broadway. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WEED.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 8, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM H. WEED, Jr., son of Wm. H. and Amy E. Weed, aged 21 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Elm and Cherry sts., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York, via New-Jersey Railroad.

WEEDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 7, SAMUEL WARD, second son of Joseph A. and Eliza S. Weeden.

The funeral will place from his late residence, corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please contradict the erroneous notice of the death of Miss KATE B. BROWNLEE, which appeared in your issue of Saturday, which was inserted by some person unknown as yet to the family, and whose motive is difficult to conceive. J. J. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DE
LONDON AND PARIS.

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MAGNIFICENT
FURNISHING GOODS,
WINDSOR SCARFS,
DOGSKIN DRIVING GLOVES,
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, PINS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

An extensive and magnificent variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this continent, will be found, at

POPULAR PRICES,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

1867.—FOR GREAT EVENTS TO TAKE place during next year, see Dr. RADWAY'S ALMANAC, just issued. The public are invited to call at No. 87 Maiden-lane, (Dr. Radway's office,) and receive copies free of charge.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

All who desire a lot of Almanacs with their business card, will please call at Dr. Radway's office and leave their orders. No charge for Almanacs or printing cards. Every family should keep Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills on hand at this season. Dr. Radway will see patients and others from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at his office, No. 87 Maiden-lane.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
NO. 699 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
at reduced prices.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH. SWEET BREATH.
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 cents and 50 cents. All druggists have it.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTEND!

Great bargains in French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Fancy Goods, all at about
HALF PRICE.

Dinner Sets, 139 pieces	$3?,	worth $60
Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$7 50,	worth $12
Colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$15,	worth $25
Mantel Vases, the pair	$10,	worth $20
Mantel Vases, the pair	$20,	worth $40

All of the
CHOICEST QUALITY,
of
RECENT IMPORTATIONS,
and very select in style; also,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
cut and engraved
TABLE GLASS.
Paris-made Marble and Bronze
CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
at lower prices than can be found elsewhere.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

Exhibitors, manufacturers and the advertising public desiring space in the 80 pages devoted to the United States are requested to send in their applications to the undersigned, Sole Agent of the Concessionaire, without delay.

Over FIVE MILLION copies have already been subscribed for by the continental booksellers, and as all cards, circulars, &c., are prohibited by the Imperial Commission, the Official Catalogue offers the only exclusive and universal opportunity as a medium of continental advertising. For general information the following scale of prices has been adopted, FROM WHICH, OWING TO THE LIMITED SPACE, NO DEVIATION WILL BE MADE:

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French China Dinner Plates	$2 00 dozen
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Between 35th and 36th sts.

J. N. GIMBREDE,
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SPECIALTY
of Card Engraving, Monograms and fine imported
STATIONERY,
for the finest wedding card outfit, in perfect taste, executed with promptness and with reference to the greatest perfection of all detail. Leave your orders at either of the subscriber's stores.

Receiving weekly, choice small fancy articles in bronze, wood and leather, manufactured in Europe expressly for our retail trade. Just introduced, the
CRYSTALIZED VISITING CARD,
and a new wedding card envelope, designed to supersede all others in use.

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CHARLES L. JONES,
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HADLEY,
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Is now offering his large Stock of
CHINA, GLASSWARE, PARISIAN CHINA,
FANCY GOODS, VASES, BRONZES,
CHOICE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
and other housekeeping articles,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
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AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
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PILES.—THIS DISTRESSING AFFECTION PERMANENTLY cured. No surgical operation required. The worst cases successfully treated. Apply at Dr. A. UPHAM'S Medical Office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between the Bowery and Broadway.

A GOOD DIURETIC AND TONIC, THAT can be relied on in disorders of the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages, is RISLEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Put up with full directions in large bottles, and sold for $1 by the Druggists.

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F. Y. S.—TRY BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE [illegible] No. 409 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH COMMENCES A NEW STORY, entitled "WINNING HER WAY," in the number of the NEW-YORK LEDGER which will be published TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock. It is one of the best stories that ever emanated from her pen. Mrs. Southworth herself calls it "A Companion to Self-Made." In her story of "SELF-MADE" a poor boy was the hero. In this new story she makes her leading character a poor girl, and takes her through an eventful history.

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Secretary.

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of

AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The holders of the above bonds are invited to a meeting which will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of December, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., to consider a proposition of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri in regard to the same.

ADOLPHUS MEIER,
GEO. PARTRIDGE,
Committee in behalf of Pacific Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

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THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of MONDAY, 10th December inst.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

DATED Nov. 20, 1866.

n26-law6wM

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
DEC. 3, 1866.

Schedules of (20) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 29th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, Trustees.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustees for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
F. HAVEN. Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

December 4, 1866.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and reopened on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of shares of this Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
3D-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.

INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand.

HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
NO. 425 BROADWAY,

Has now open a large assortment of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS,

Very slightly damaged on the voyage.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
will offer this week
1,500 yards splendid plain and striped silks,
at $1 and $1 25 per yard, worth $2.
Also, great bargains, from auction, in
black and solid colored silks
at less than the gold cost.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A great chance for bargains.
Lace and muslin curtains at half price.
Another fall in cotton goods.
Great reduction in table damask,
Towelings, napkins, sheetings and diapers.
500 pairs of the cheapest blankets in the City

T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av.,
Near 8th-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
AND
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.,

Offer for the remainder of the season their large and elegant stock of

CLOAKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
Consisting of
VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
HOUSE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c.
ALSO,

Great inducements presented in the Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department, such as

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, (complete.)
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, (latest styles,)
BREAKFAST ROBES, &c.
JUPE IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 743 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian and Austrian
FANCY GOODS,
WAX DOLLS,
GAMES,
TOYS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, a full assortment of Real Laces, Needlework Goods, &c., for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH PERFUMERY,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOW OPENING,
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES, SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

KID GLOVES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
The most popular Kid Glove in the City.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.
N. B.—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av
66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLEARING
AT POPULAR PRICES
OUR WHOLE STOCK.

WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PLAIN MERINOS, BLACK SILKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER WEAR, &c.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

TAKE NOTICE—TAKE NOTICE.

The disarrangement caused to my business by the late disastrous fire in Canal-st. having ceased, we are now prepared to continue to offer to the public

AT VERY LOW PRICES

an immense stock of BLANKETS, from the smallest cradle to the large 13-4 size, many of which have been bought at

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Also, COLORED BLANKETS, from the large gray W. S. Blankets to the smallest size. Suitable for a horse or Bed Blankets.

A large and fine assortment of White Marseilles, Allendale and Manchester SPREADS.

Colored Alhambra SPREADS for institution use.

TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, SHEETING, TABLE DAMASK, SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES.

IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS,
PIANO AND STORE STOOLS.

WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS for institution use.

All goods warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REGARDLESS OF COST,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered Sets....$1 00—Warranted worth.....$2
350 Embroidered Sets.... 1 50—Warranted worth.... 3
375 Embroidered Sets.... 2 00—Warranted worth.... 4
545 Embroidered Sets.... 3 00—Warranted worth.... 6
600 Embroidered Sets.... 4 00—Warranted worth.... 8

ALSO JOB LOTS OF

Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Cluny Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

Together with a fine Selection of Chemises, Night Dresses and Drawers, Wedding Outfits, Infants' Outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.

Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, their entire stock of the RICHEST AND CHOICEST SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, of Silks, Dress Goods, real Lace Shawls, Point Applique Sets, Handkerchiefs, Ball Dresses, &c.; real India Camels' Hair Shawls, elegantly Embroidered Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Paletots, real Russia Sable, Mink and Ermine Capes, Collars, Muffs, &c.; Alexandre's celebrated Kid Gloves,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR HOLIDAY TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are now offering in addition to their large stock of RICH AXMINSTER, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
A fresh supply of
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
At $1 75 per yard.
Also, an extra quality of
BODY BRUSSELS IN NEW DESIGNS.
Also,
RUGS, MATS AND OIL-CLOTHS of extra quality.
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

DESIRABLE SHAWLS, IN LONG AND SQUARE, At $200 each. Also all the finer grades.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS

from 25 cents per yard upwards,
will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
with new and handsome styles received by last steamers.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,

AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!

FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS,
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for the holidays.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and
RICH EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!

A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,

AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FURTHER DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.
A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., offers more cheap goods this week.

5 cases American prints, fast colors, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.

3 cases best American delaines, 12 yards for $2 50 and $3.

Real Scotch Winsey skirting reduced to 50c. per yard, worth $1.

Great reduction in rich dress goods:
Merinoes,
Empress cloths,
Poplins, &c.

A splendid chance to buy for the holidays.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

Intended expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and

ARRANGED ON TABLES,

For the convenience of customers, and to facilitate sales.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE
OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, some lots really less than half their value.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
N. B.—One case of COLORADO CLOTH, $4 per dress, just half cost.

W. JACKSON,
Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.

Line of the richest black Ribbons under price.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.

Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.

Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.

One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.

Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.

Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 60 per pair.

In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.

Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.
Imported French Flowers new every day.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bugle Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets, large stock, cheap. Every desirable shade in Trimming Silk Velvets, all widths; Trimming Buttons, an endless variety in this department.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Wax Dolls.
Work Boxes.
Holiday Presents.
Yankee Notion Department.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bargains in Plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Bands, Collars, Sets, Cuffs, &c.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Velvet Hats, Bloomers and Bonnets. Also, Felt and Silk Goods, every shape and style at nearly half last month's prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A GREAT PANIC SALE.

Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing.
RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS,
and no customers to buy them. The reason is,
OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH
BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR,

And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.

Our stores culling right and left, and turning out more cheap goods than ever before. No big profits the reason.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.

The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. FORMER PRICE, 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. FORMER PRICE, 4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3. FORMER PRICE, 5 00.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. FORMER PRICE, 50c,
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These Flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c., RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

BARGAINS IN SILKS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, PALETOTS, &C.

Bright Colored Silks from $1 per yard and upward.
Paris made Sacques, Basques, &c., at $10, $12 and $15.
Greatly below cost of importation.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. East side.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

No. 21 rue d'Hauteville,
Paris.

No. 16 Chancery Lane,
Manchester.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal-st.,
New-York.

MANTILLA AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

To close the season, previous to taking their half-yearly inventory,

VELVET,
SILK,
PLUSH,
AND CLOTH
CLOAKS,
SACQUES, BASQUINES,
AND OPERA GARMENTS,

In every variety of material, and of the
LATEST PARIS AND CITY MANUFACTURE.
Unexcelled in
SHAPE, TRIMMINGS AND FINISH
by any other establishment.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

RICH
HOLIDAY PRESENTS:
RICH POINT LACE SETS,
COLLARS,
CAPES,
BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHAWLS and
FLOUNCINGS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEMMED, INITIAL and PRINTED BORDERED
DITTO.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BOSOMS and
MORNING ROBES,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,
PROMENADE AND OPERA CLOAKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
SATINS,
SILKS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
A LARGE ASSORTMNNT OF
DRESS PATTERNS
IN
MOHAIRS, POIL DE CHEVRES,
PARAMATTAS,
PLAID AND STRIPED ENGLISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED ALPACAS,
BARATHEAS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, &c.
The above DRESSES
ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
the quantity and price of each pattern, and for the convenience of customers
PLACED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

EVENING COSTUME.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
EVENING DRESSES,
IN
GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES,
ILLUSIONS AND TARLATANS,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BROCHE,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
Just received.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock
A CHOICE SELECTION
of the above goods, in
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN
NEW DESIGNS
AND OF
UNSURPASSED BEAUTY,
which they are offering
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
to close the season.

Also, a few
CHOICE BLACK EMBROIDERED AND BEADED
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN DRESS GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer the balance of this season's stock in the above goods

AT POPULAR PRICES,
previous to taking their half-yearly inventory.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

BROCATELLES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT KINZEY'S,
CLOSING SALE,
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
REDUCED TO 56c.
1,500 DOZENS GLOVES, of every kind, style and quality, from 6c. pair up.
2,500 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS,
Must be sold by Jan. 1.
LOT HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 20c.
LOT VERY FINE HEMSTITCH, 20c.
LOT FINE NEEDLEWORK, 20., 25c., 31c.
LOT OF FINE LACE-BORDERED, 25c.
LOT OF TUCKED AND HEMSTITCH, 25c.
LOT OF TAPE-BORDERED, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
LOT OF FINE NEEDLEWORK, 31c. to 65c.
LOT EXTRA, WORTH $3, FOR $1 31.
500 DOZEN GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
LOT COLORED BORDERS, FAST COLORS, 9c., 10c.
LOT COLORED BORDERS, HEMMED, 12½c.
LOT OF FANCY LISLE THREAD, 15c.
LOT GENTS' ALL LINEN, 25c., 28c., 31c.
LOT VERY FINE, 31c. to 50c.
150 DOZEN CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
CLOSING OUT AT 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
2,000 LINEN SETS
TO CLOSE AT 12½c., 25c., 37½c., 50c., and 75c., EACH.
SET WORTH DOUBLE.
VELVET RIBBONS
CLOSING OUT WAY BELOW COST.
BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS BELOW COST.
15,000 YARDS BUGLE GIMPS, 6c. YARD.
DRESS AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS
CLOSING AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.
75,000 DOZEN
BUTTONS
OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
REDUCED FROM
12½c. 25c. 37½c. 50c. $1
TO TO TO TO TO
3c., 6c., 10c. 12½c. 25c. DOZEN
BALMORAL SKIRTS
REDUCED WAY BELOW COST.
FANCY GOODS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, BRACELETS,
EAR-RINGS, NECKLACES,
BELT-BUCKLES, PORTEMONNAIES, and
BREASTPINS REDUCED TO HALF PRICE.
Clark's best Cotton, 6c.; Pins, 3c. paper; Needles, 3c. and 4c. paper; Machine Silk, 10c. spool; Hair Nets, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card; &c., &c.
HOSIERY, 500 DOZENS,
CLOSING OUT VERY CHEAP.
TOYS
AND FANCY GOODS, CARRIED OVER FROM LAST SEASON, CLOSING OUT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
MUST BE SOLD.
FANCY BOXES, WATCH-CASES, FANCY ORNAMENTS, TOYS, AND LOTS OF OTHER HOLIDAY GOODS,
WAY BELOW COST.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 221 AND 223 8TH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GOLDEN & CO.,
No. 13 CLINTON-PLACE,
SUCCESSORS TO A. MALLET,
IMPORTERS OF PARIS NOVELTIES,
HAVE THE HONOR TO INFORM THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY THAT THEIR OPENING OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
WILL COMMENCE ON
MONDAY, THE 10TH OF DECEMBER,
TO WHICH THEIR ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE JEROME SKIRT

AT GAYNOR'S,

The latest and acknowledged to be the most elegant Introduced this season; we have them in all colors with the

HORSE-SHOE

on each.

We are now making, under the supervision of our

HEAD ARTIST,

A very beautiful blue silk with horse-shoe of white silk velvet; it is ordered by and made expressly for one of our most distinguished customers, and will be shown in our

SHOW WINDOW.

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst.; we will also open on the same date fourteen cases of French corsets just received per

VILLE DE PARIS.

He will sell the trade on

LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GOODS FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES
AT
TAYLOR'S, No. 555 Broadway.
FLAGS,
GLASS BALLS,
CANDLES,
CANDLE-HOLDERS,
FIGURES,
GLASS FRUIT,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
PARIS AND VIENNA
FANCY BOXES.

for confectionery, gloves, handkerchiefs, jewelry, &c., just received and for sale.

HENRY MEYER, No. 51 Vesey-st.

5,000 DOLLS,

and toys of every description,
WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS,
WRITING-DESKS, GLOVE-BOXES, ALBUMS,
AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,
No. 377 Sixth-av. and 23d-st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st . N. Y

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—TO WAIT UPON AN INVALID LADY.—A young girl, but a short time resident in this country, desires a position as above; is of a kind and amiable disposition; or would accept of any position offering, for which she would endeavor to please. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 155 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can do light chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place in the City. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; will be found neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands boning and larding; can make all kinds of desserts and get up dinners in good style; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 94 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; would travel with a lady; has three years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 281 7th-av, entrance in 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT widow, to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. If her little son, aged 2½ years, is taken in the house, she will go for $4 a month. Call or write to No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as laundress who fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR Protestant woman; has the best City references as first-class cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, good baker, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN can take in gentlemen's or families' washing; terms very reasonable; is a good laundress and has the best of references regarding character. Address, for two days, No. 509 West 38th-st., first floor, front room.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, having means of her own, would take charge of a widower's household; no remuneration, only a pleasant home; the most unexceptionable references. Address Mrs. DE FORREST, Station D.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go to families by the day; can cut and make children's and boys' clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 179 West 14th-st.

FREE OFFICE FOR LADIES.—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained cooks and girls for every kind of housework, free of charge.

WET NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE nurses, obtained daily at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's house by a very respectable Englishman; is a single man, of middle age and Protestant principles; can take care of horses, drive, work in garden, milk cow, wait on table; is a handy man of all work, and in every respect trustworthy; refers to last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN and wife, without incumbrance, situations in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 155 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF age, a situation in some place where he can learn a business, and earn a moderate salary; is willing to do all he can to make himself serviceable to his employer; writes a fair hand, and is pretty good in figures. Address J. W. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; is a good vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of recommendations. Address W. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant single man, who is competent to take full charge of any gentleman's stable, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable reference. Call on or address R. C., at the harness-store, No. 1,309 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN AND gardener a situation; has first-class references; understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; $20 per month for the Winter. Call or address ALICK, No. 31 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who is thoroughly experienced; has good City reference; town or country. Call or address WAITER, in the drug-store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant man to take care of an invalid gentleman; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address T. W. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A SOBER STEADY YOUNG man, Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, or to make himself generally useful; good driver; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; garden or work on a farm. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had long experience; best of City references. Address C. R. ROSE, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful, for City or country. M. B. can be seen for one day at No. 201 Atlantic-st., and has good Brooklyn reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A STEADY RESPECTABLE Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; understands plain gardening, care of horses and cows, &c., and is a careful driver; his wife as good cook or nurse and seamstress; will make themselves generally useful; have the best of reference; no objections to any part of the country; also, on hand a large number of respectable, competent and well-recommended girls in each and every station of household work; good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter. Protestants and others of all nations. Employers in City and country in want of such can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second house from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his groom; is a good driver, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober and industrious, and is not particular about what he may do at present. Address M. W., Box No. 58 Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation; he is a good groom and a safe driver; will make himself generally useful; will work for $20 a month; good City references; country preferred. Address S. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man; is a good gardener and understands the care of horses and cows; will make himself useful; wages moderate, and has three years' reference from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; SINGLE man; in private family; best of City reference; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 916 Broadway near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO GET A situation for a thoroughly competent man as coachman or groom; is an American and a very valuable servant. Address C. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 26 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe house, two or three salesmen who can influence a near by trade. Liberal arrangements will be made with first-class parties. Address Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR for a first-class Life Insurance and Accident Insurance Company. Liberal arrangements made by calling at No. 1,227 Broadway, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman who has experience and can influence trade in New-York State and the West. Address CLOTH, Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house an assistant book-keeper; one who is competent and writes a good hand. Address A. B. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, to go 13 miles into the country; family small; wages $14. Apply, with references, at No. 69 William-st., second story, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GROOM; A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 18 and 25 years of age. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st. only.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (SINGLE man;) none need apply without the best of City recommendations. Apply at 9½ A. M., at No. 20 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WAITRESS AT No. 926 Broadway; wages $8 per month; must come well recommended.

WANTED—A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid, with good references. Apply at No. 32 East 21st-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH GOOD recommendations wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A LARD-OIL factory. Address, with name, references and salary expected, D. J., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee, sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. KING, OFFICE NO. 126 NINTH-ST., five doors west of Broadway, cures in from three to forty-eight hours. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MRS. JEROME, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, is now located at No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at Mme. Ross' office. Her success in Philadelphia has been astonishing. Call and see.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.,

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100 | Steerage. $30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REquested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Dec. 5
HECLA.....Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $35 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 19.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
CELLA, Capt. GLENDELL, from New-York, Jan. 30.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 3 P. M.

The elegant side-wheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. Kirk,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & [illegible], No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $331 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Regular United States Mail Line. The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay, and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 82 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

EXCURSION TO LIGHTSHIP.

The fast-sailing sea-going steamer, CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, will leave Peck-slip, East River, 9 A. M., Fulton Ferry Brooklyn, 9¼, and foot Desbrosses-st., North River, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to starting place of the yachts, off Sandy Hook, and return about 4 o'clock, Tuesday, Dec. 11. Number limited to 160. Tickets $2 each, to be had on board, or at No. 168 South-st. N. B.—No refreshments to be had on board.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The new and elegant steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. GEO. W. WILSON, will leave Christopher-st. at 9½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, leaving Sandy Hook with the yachts and accompanying them beyond the light-ship. This steamer is commodious and entirely seaworthy, with first-class accommodations for passengers. Suitable refreshments will be furnished by a competent caterer. Tick- [illegible]

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR INVESTMENT.
BY ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

On Broadway, near Leonard, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, near Franklin, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, above Spring, 25x200.
On Broadway, above Union-square, whole front.
On 17th-st., opposite Union-square, running through to 18th-st., large plot of ground.
On Walker, White, Howard and Elm sts.
On Mercer-st., near Spring-st.
On Spring-st., near Mercer-st.
On Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
On Amity-st., near Mercer-st., extra front.
On Crosby-st., near Spring-st.
On 4th-av., a corner suitable for a hotel or public building.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

A valuable tract of agricultural and lead mineral land, 805 acres, mile and a half from Galena, Ill.; also, several thousand acres of choice selected lands near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Splendid chance for great bargains in these properties. Apply, within ten days, to S. S. BAYLESS, at Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE,

Between Prince and Houston sts., 25x100.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.—For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.

This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE VALuable property owned by the Long Island Insurance Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-st. of 38 feet and 34 feet on Front-st., with two substantial four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick buildings; the property is well located, near the Fulton Ferry, and is suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. For price and terms, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE—Only 1½ miles north of landing; a beautiful cottage and 4½ acres or more land if desired, commanding fine views; house contains water throughout, bath-rooms and water-closets; in superior order and suitable for a Winter or Summer residence; large stable and carriage-house, cow-stables, hennery; large ice-house; land laid out in lawn and garden; a small lake on the premises to gather ice from. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS.—A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST MANSIONS in Westchester County, twenty miles from this City, on the Harlem Road, with all first-class appurtenances, and from 20 to 250 acres of fine land, as may be wanted. Good City property will be taken in part exchange. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST., has for sale, to lease and exchange good business property, and first and second class dwelling-houses in this City and vicinity. Also money to loan on real estate. Real estate owners are solicited to place on his books any property they may wish to sell or lease.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN and on Staten Island; groceries and cigar-stores; farms in all parts of this State and New-Jersey; beautiful residences on the Hudson. Call and see. WALLER & BRUSH, No. 25 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, with extensive frontage on the Hudson River, at Fishkill; house and outbuildings first class; 50 acres; location healthy and unexceptionable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet; in best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 150 Front-st.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let to a couple of gentlemen, at No. 4 9th-st. References required.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABRAM L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—COMMODIOUS and well-lighted rooms to let, with steam-power. Apply to JAS. E. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

TO LEASE ON UNION-SQUARE—AN EXtra large and valuable property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near the Hoffman House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—FROM 10,000 to 15,000 square feet in one or two rooms, two rooms of about 125 feet by 50 feet prepared with from 15 to 25 horse power for a clean, light business. The rooms must be clean, well lighted, from 10 to 13 feet high, and in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box 1,415.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River, between New-York and Hudson; with new buildings and from ten to forty acres; not over two miles from the river. Address, H. G. S., Station H., New-York, giving full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED, BY A small private family; price about $350 per month; until May. Address Box No. 309 New-York Post-office.

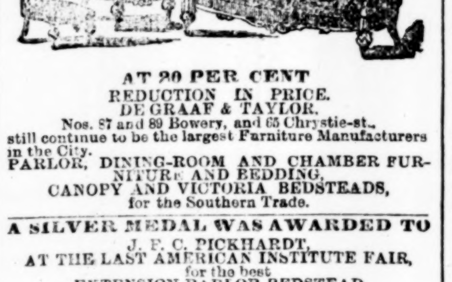
HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR.

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO

J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

HOUSEKEEPERS OR PERSONS GOING to housekeeping can buy their carpets, furniture, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. [illegible]

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoertz & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL BOXES

of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.

The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.

Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.

NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.

The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.

Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS TO let and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH—AMERICAN ORGANS.—Best by far. Call and examine. Wholesale Agency, No. 581 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO SINGLE OR A PARTY OF GENtlemen an elegant suite of apartments on second floor, with or without private table; respectful and capable servants; furniture new; house first-class; in 27th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 4,315 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bed-room, second story, front; (unexpectedly vacated;) house and table strictly first-class. Apply at No. 37 West 32d-st., or at No. 86 Broadway, after 10 A. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO neatly furnished rooms, with board; every convenience, gas, bath, and hot and cold water throughout the house; terms moderate; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, an unfurnished room with board, in a private family, below 40th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address H., Box No. 2,589 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, PLEASant and convenient room, with first-class board, may be had by a couple wishing to live in a quiet family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A LADY PUPIL DESIRES BOARD WITH a pleasant room and piano; location not below 18th-st.; terms moderate. Address LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-st., an apartment for two persons on first floor; ample closets and pantries; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom adjoining to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Apply at No. 146 East 23d-st.

NO. 119 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway, a parlor floor, three rooms nicely furnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM SMITH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 5th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Weaving Corded Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.

[illegible], Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
A GREAT BILL
will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
comprising (for the first time this season) Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite comedy, entitled
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and adapted to the present stage by Mr. Lester Wallack and presented with appropriate scenery, costumes of the reign of William III, appointments and the following standard cast of the Theatre:

Sir Oswin Mortland.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(His seventh appearance this season.)
Lord Danberry.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Willowwear.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr. T. Graham
Thomas.....Mr. Ward
Richard.....Mr. Oashin
Hester.....Miss Madeline Henriques, who has undertaken the part at a short notice, in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Mary Gannon.
Miss Sarah Mortland.....Mrs. Vernon
Lady Susan Courtly.....Miss Fanny Morant

To conclude with the popular two-act comedy, by Buckstone, author of "Married Life," "Tom Noddy's Secret," &c., &c.,

RURAL FELICITY.

With fine scenery, appropriate costumes and full distribution, including Messrs. G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, W. H. NORTON, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. WILLIAMSON, WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss GREEN, Miss TIMONY, &c.

In accordance with a special request at the Box-office for the production of Boucicault's celebrated comedy entitled the

IRISH HEIRESS,

it is respectfully announced for presentation on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,

being the first and positively the only time it can be given during the present season.

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
Nights of performance for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY, Dec. 10, in TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, in SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13, in CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14, in CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15, in TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

After which, on SATURDAY EVENING, first time this season, the excellent farce of DEAF AS A POST.

During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced, written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled

"OURS!"

Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock,
ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL COMIC OPERA,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.

The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

KELLY New Programme. & Carnival Dance. LEON'S
KELLY Persecuted Darkey, & Dundreary. LEON'S
KELLY African Polka, & Immense furore LEON'S
KELLY Country Relations, & created by LEON'S
KELLY Matrimony, & these popular LEON'S
KELLY Wake the Wake. & Minstrels. LEON'S

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1866,
Fourth appearance of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, in his great role as HAMLET.

GRAND CONCERT

Of the Five Points Mission children, at Steinway Hall East 14th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING,
Dec. 13, commencing at 7 o'clock, led by Miss EMMA CASE, Pianist. Grafulla's 7th Regt. Band will be in attendance.

Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the Book-room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Bradbury's Salesroom, cor. Broom and Crosby sts., and at the office of Steinway Hall.

WILL CLOSE SHORTLY:—THE SEVENTH Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

MR. GEORGE JORDAN IN THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, at the Olympic Theatre TO-NIGHT.

SECURED SEATS FOR ALL THE THEATRES, OPERAS, and places of amusement can be had for any night at the Ristori Ticket-office, at CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 3. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A. A. FAVARGER'S COURSE OF THREE lessons in French pronunciation is postponed to WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, No. 9 University-place. Tickets $5; procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss L. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY (OF French descent) who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reengagement as visiting or resident governess; best of City reference. Address Z. A., Box No. 209 Times Office.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR, A GRADUATE of the Université de France, desires to give, at the pupils' residences, lessons in French to persons having some knowledge of the language. Address M. REBSOMEN, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDucated young lady as first-class teacher in French, Italian, German, drawing, hand works and elementary branches, in a respectable family. Call at No. 222½ Grand-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the New Church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., on SUNDAY, 9th inst. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. There will be a sale of the pews in said church on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., sale to commence at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for the benefit of persons wishing to purchase pews at 3 P. M. same day.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

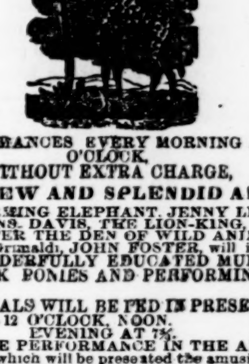
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL,
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old [illegible] replated and repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
A GRAND SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE PERFORMING GIRLS IN THE ARENA EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
On exhibition at all hours,
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.



PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND;
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7¾.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The elegant comedy of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.

Messrs. M. Levick, H. G. Clarke, G. Brookes, G. Mitchell, H. D. Guion, J. W. Norris, Daly, Milton, Atkins, Tyson, Chapman, Wesley, White; Mrs. J. J. Pryor, Miss Adele Clarke, Mrs. France, Mrs. Brookes, Mrs. Massen, Misses Fenton, Livingston, Marks, &c., will appear.

GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 10,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
First appearance in America for several years of
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
who will make his rentree on the New-York stage as
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD,
in Sir Walter Scott's dramatic romance, the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
This great dramatization is mainly attributable to the pen of Charles Dickens, Esq.
First appearance at this favorite Theatre of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
in the character of
LUCY ASHTON,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
The original and selected music by
W. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.
New and unique scenery from the artistic pencils of Messrs. EDWARD HAYS and DAVID STRONG.
Correct costumes of the period, prepared expressly for the piece by
Mr. BULLOCK.
The novel theatrical contrivances and mechanical designs, by
Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
Thus presenting this splendid dramatic romance
IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
The noteworthy occasion of the season, with the following grand cast in the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD:

EDGAR of RAVENSWOOD.....Mr. GEO. JORDAN
Sir William Ashton.....Mr. T. Hind
Col. Douglas Ashton.....Mr. Wm. Barron
Henry Ashton.....Miss Therese Wood
Hayston of Bucklaw.....Mr. C. Vandenhoff
Captain Craigengelt.....Mr. Stuart Robson
Bide the Bent, (a Minister).....Mr. E. T. Sinclair
Caleb Balderstone.....Mr. Stoddart
Norman, (a Forester).....Mr. J. T. Ward
Robert.....Mr. Kennedy
Ramsey..... Agents of the Pretender. Mr. J. M. Ward
Murray..... Mr. Daly
Melville..... Mr. Burke
LUCY ASHTON.....MISS ROSE EYTINGE.
Alice, (a blind woman).....Mrs. Saunders
Lady Ashton.....Miss Caroline Carson
Myrie.....Miss Florence Lee
Lords, Guests, Foresters, Conspirators, Bridesmaids, Ladies, Attendants, &c.

Act 1.—"I bide my time"—Legend of the Well.
THE TOWER OF WOLF'S CRAIG.
The Dark Shadow on the House.
Act 2.—THE FORESTER'S COTTAGE.
"When the last Lord of Ravenswood
To Ravenswood shall ride"—
HALL IN THE CASTLE OF RAVENSWOOD.
Act 3.—RAVENSWOOD.
Chapel and Ruined Cloister.
Sea Cliffs and Quicksands Beneath.
PROPHECY FULFILLED.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON continuation of THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SERIES,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
with its great cast and picturesque scenery.
Fifty cents admission to all parts of the Theatre; Children 25 cents to the Matinee.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

FRENCH OPERA.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GALATHEE.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH OF MLLE. NADDIE,
MM. WILHEM AND DE SURMONT.
Repetitions of GALATHEE demanded.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
The beautiful opera, GALATHEE; OR, THE LIVE STATUE.
Preceded by GENEVIEVE.
GALATHEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1.
Ticket offices at No. 701 and No. 112 Broadway.

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Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MR. GEORGE JORDAN TO-NIGHT. His first appearance in several years.

GRAND FAIR

AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.

Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.

Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant *coup d'oeil*. Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.

Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.

Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.

The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
SAMSON
by the
CECILIAN CHOIR.
CECILIAN CHOIR.
Composed of 100 men and boys
including 60 of the finest boy sopranos ever heard.
Dr. H. S. CUTLER.....Organist and Choir Master
G. W. MORGAN.....Conductor
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS,

East 14th-st., Union-square.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF
MR. J. A. DAWSON,
American pianist from the Brussels Conservatoire, assisted by
MR. JULIUS EICHBERG, (Violin,)
MR. DOCHEZ, (Baritone,) &c.
Tickets $1. For sale at the Hall, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

HENRY TUCKER,

The celebrated composer of popular songs, will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Steinway Hall. The following artists will assist:

Mrs. Eugen Cruger, Mr. George Simpson, Mrs. Georgie Sheppard, Mr. Frank A. Chase, Miss Kate M. Willett, (first appearance,) Mr. John N. Pattison. Geo. W. Morgan, the celebrated organist, will perform on the new organ. Messrs Geo. W. Colby and Henry Tucker, Conductors. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the music-stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, to be had at the hall. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

The large skating ring of Mr. GEBHARD'S gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., daily open for instruction and practice for ladies, misses and masters. Special arrangement with evening private classes.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

GRAND OCEAN YACHT RACE.—THE new and staunch passage steamer NEVERSINK will accompany the competing vessels to sea on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 9½ o'clock, Peck Slip at 10, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Refreshments on board. Only boat suitable for ladies. Fare for the excursion, $2.

A. A. FAVARGER'S READING OF VICTOR Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, is postponed until MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. The course of three lessons of French pronunciation is also postponed until WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. See "Instruction."

[illegible] TO-NIGHT, in the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Manager.....Mr. W. STUART.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock,
By general request, and positively for the last time, the highly successful Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with its inimitably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO, RONCONI.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
Rossini's immortal Comic Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO, RONCONI.
In active preparation Herold's celebrated opera,
ZAMPA.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's play entitled
RICHELIEU,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
and its great cast, including
MME. METHUA SCHELLER,
MR. BARTON HILL and MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH in TWO PIECES,
THE STRANGER and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 13, RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH, first time here, in the
APOSTATE.
Seats may be secured for MATINEE and EVENING six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management beg to inform the public that IMPERATIVE ENGAGEMENTS, made long prior to the production of the successful play of GRIFFITH GAUNT, render it necessary to withdraw that drama after TUESDAY of next week. In view of this unavoidable curtailment of the run of the piece, the management have resolved to set apart

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
AS
AUTHOR'S NIGHT,
for the benefit of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, the dramatist and author of GRIFFITH GAUNT.
In addition to the new play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY,
which will then be performed for the last time, with all its original and novel effects:
THE DUEL A LA MORT,
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR,
AND THE TRIAL FOR MURDER
in the last century, there will also be
A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
for which
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR,
Signor TESTA, and
Signor FOSSATI,
of the Italian Opera Troupe, have generously volunteered, with the kind permission of MAX MARETZEK.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the celebrated pianist,
and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
the distinguished conductor and violinist,
have also kindly tendered their valuable aid, and
Mr. W. J. HILL, the well-known American tenor, (through the generous consent of Mr. L. F. Harrison) will appear.

Curtain on this occasion will rise at 7½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured now.
Prices as usual.
The piano used by Mr. Wehli at this performance is one of Chickering's Grand Pianos.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The unequaled pantomime of
TOM—TOM—THE PIPER'S SON.
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
And MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY STORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. W. H. Whalley.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
THE PACHA'S PETS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
upon which occasion
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the New-York Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment alike
DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a brilliant selection of diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE GREATEST LADY-RIDER IN THE WORLD,
whose
UNPARALLELED FEATS OF EQUITATION
are the wonder and admiration of the town.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER,
and the entire force of
ACCOMPLISHED RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS AND PANTOMIMISTS, included in the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE
attached to this establishment, acknowledged to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST
ever brought together in America, together with all the
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
that form so prominent a feature among the attractions of this FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME.
WAKE UP, ABRAHAM.
CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL. FINEST QUARTETTE, &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

The public is respectfully informed that the INCOMPARABLE ILLUSIONIST AND PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF CAGLIOSTRO, M. HARTZ, whose fame in the "Occult Art" has never been approached in the past or present age, will REOPEN at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, with a bewildering series of MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, performed among the audience, who thus have the opportunity of testing the wondrous prestidigitation of the great Professor of the Arbacian science, whose feats, STARTLING and INCOMPREHENSIBLE, are novel and original. Mr. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats can be secured in advance at the Hall, from 10 till 3. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. SATURDAY, MATINEE. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. MULTUM IN PARVO—VERY SOON.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."

CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,

in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

FIFTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT,

AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of the young soprano,
MISS LIBBIE SMITH
Second appearance of the celebrated violinist,
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

LADIES' FAIR,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
(De Garmo's Academy,)
Corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12,
Open from 2 o'clock, P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FIRST APPEARance TO-NIGHT of Mr. GEORGE JORDAN and Miss ROSE EYTINGE, in the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, now open.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

LECTURES.

HON. [illegible], AUTHOR [illegible]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Interview with Officers of Maximilian's Government.

What They Say of the Condition of the Country.

The Imperial Farce Near the Close of the Last Act.

Maximillian Waiting at Orizaba for Something to Turn Up.

What the Mexicans Think of Gen. Sherman's Mission.

Singular Stories About the French and Austrian Officials.

The Colony of Southern Exiles Broken Up.

Yesterday evening we had an interview with a number of gentlemen, Austrians by birth, who arrived in this City by the steamer *Manhattan*, from Vera Cruz, late Saturday evening, on their way to Europe. They were all of them, some directly and some indirectly, in the employ of Archduke Maximilian's Imperial Government of Mexico, and bring some very sad, some very amusing, and some very interesting tales. Among them are Mr. Joseph Wirth, a railroad contractor on the line of road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; Mr. Alphonse Beskochka, a civil engineer; Messrs. Michael Karnel, Albert Schadeberg and Stanislaus Sabiz, officers of Max's "Imperial Guard," and Mr. F. Braudstaedter, a topographic draughtsman. Mr. Joseph Werner, formerly general agent of the above-mentioned railroad at Puebla de los Angeles, and for a time cashier for the same company at Orizaba, also gave us some interesting information, though he had given the cold shoulder to the "Empire of Mexico" several months ago, and resided for some weeks in this country. Without vouching for everything that these gentlemen have told us, we give their tale in a connected form, and as near as possible in their own words.

They say that the further continuance of the Imperial force is an utter impossibility, though Maximilian still clings to the belief that the complete anarchy which he expects will follow his exit from Mexico, in consequence of the rivalries of contending partisans and military chiefs, may yet create a strong party favoring his recall. He is said to think himself personally popular, and he seems now to hope that the clergy and the clerical party generally would yet find means to turn matters in his favor. With this belief and this hope, our informants say, Maximilian, though contemplating a speedy retreat from Mexican territory, has a palace to be put in readiness for him at Havana, where he is said to expect to remain for some time, awaiting, like Micawber, "for something to turn up" that may bring him back his imperial purple. During his stay at Havana, we are also told, he proposes to make a tour, under a strict *incognito*, through the United States, of which country he is a great admirer. He often expresses his wish to see the North American Republic and its people, whom he often called the greatest practical people of the world. Yet however strong his own hopes may be, it seems that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, does not share them and did not do so quite a long time since, for, as Mr. Werner informed us, Capt. Naute and Lieut. Graves, of the Austrian frigate *Dandolo*, lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, told him nearly a year ago that their vessel had been specially sent there to bring Max safely back to Trieste or Miramar.

Neither is the trust which Maximilian puts in his assumed personal popularity or that of the Duchess Charlotte, as we are told, well founded. Maximilian, soon after he arrived in Mexico, lost ground with all parties. He must have had a very imperfect knowledge of the character of the Mexicans and of the prominent characteristics of the partisan life of their political and military leaders, for he made it his avowed object to conciliate and unite all parties, and to make of the Mexicans a congruous and homogeneous people. A nation torn by continuous revolutionary strife for over forty years, full of petty chiefs aspiring to supreme command, cannot very easily be made to forego its habit of plunging almost yearly into renewed revolution and anarchy. This was the great stumbling-block, and it required more statesmanship and wiser discrimination than Maximilian apparently possessed to remove it from his path. The Mexicans themselves appear to recognize this defect in the Archduke, for they declare that, like a young maiden surrounded by flattering admirers, he coquetted with all parties and thereby lost the support and favor of all. Even the Church, a clerical party, whose support he still hopes will carry him back to the throne, is not unanimous in his favor; and at the departure of our informants from Mexico, they say it was a public secret that a large and the most influential portion of the clericals had offered Miramon—lately returned to Mexico—a subsidy of from six to eight millions of dollars, if he would assume the reins of Government and continue the war against the Juarists and the Liberals. But all parties, even those hostile to him from the beginning, give him just credit for good intentions. He eschewed State pomp, dressed like a Mexican, and was the most laborious man of his "Government." They say, however, that he spent his time and labor on unimportant matters of detail, and was unable to comprehend and direct the grand whole of what he talked about as his "mission."

When the *Manhattan* sailed from Vera Cruz, Maximilian was still at Orizaba, almost a prisoner, under the surveillance of Marshal Bazaine's officers. He had, up to that time, declined to abdicate, so it was reported at Vera Cruz, though it is generally believed that his remaining in Mexico any longer is entirely out of the question. In fact, the authority of the Imperial Government and every semblance of respect for it is hardly to be found anywhere. Even in the only four cities—Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba and Vera Cruz—where the Empire is still maintained by the French garrisons and Austrian or Belgian volunteer corps, the Imperial Government is a mere name, the Prefects caring very little for the orders or decrees of the Emperor, obeying, from fear of force, the French officers in command. Maximilian has discharged his entire "Imperial Guard," of which, as we have stated above, three of our informants were officers. He also dismissed nearly the whole staff of his household, retaining but few. Most of these have already left for Europe direct in English and French steamers.

The "Empress" Carlotta is said to have been a well-intentioned lady, completely beholden by the conviction that she had a "sacred mission" intrusted to her by Providence for the regeneration of Mexico. Yet, though amiable and condescending in her personal intercourse, she was haughty, proud and domineering, qualities which her consort could not be accused of; and thus, while possessing great energy and more than ordinary mental capacity, she could never reach to even that limited degree of popularity which Max for a time enjoyed.

The departure of Mr. Campbell, American Minister to the Government of President Juarez, accompanied by such a distinguished military hero as Gen. Sherman, for their destination, is said to have made a profound impression in Mexico. The native Mexicans, so the gentlemen named report, hate the "Yankees" like deadly poison. They, we are told, fear some grand scheme of annexation, and in the event that anything looking to the realization of their fears should be attempted, would, all parties never so hostile to each other, unite to oppose and, if possible, to expel the "rapacious invader from the North." This may be so, or it may be, as probably it is, merely the wish, which is so often "father to the thought," of our Austrian friends, who found their Mexican career so suddenly and so unpleasantly brought to a close, and all in consequence of the fixed determination of the American people and the firm stand taken by our Government against the creation of a Mexican empire under the influence and even the lash of the French Emperor. Be that as it may, we give this piece of information imparted to us for what it is worth.

Some interesting details of the way in which French and Austrian officers of the European props of the "Empire" continue to "turn a penny"—and, as it seems, not a very honest one—into their pockets, are worth detailing. Frenchmen generally, it is known, lead a gay life, and matrimonial ties among them are not very rigidly observed. Nearly every French officer of a higher grade, even up to General, had his mistress with him. The salary was rather meagre, and some other means had to be resorted to, to provide the necessary money required for a "double establishment." Their method to do this was soon found. Among the "stores" for the French army, brought to Vera Cruz and landed duty free, were silks and laces and bonnets, and other articles of dry goods and millinery. The mistresses of the officers opened "stores" and "dressmakers' shops" and thus not only supported themselves but even their *paramours*. The Austrians were not behind them. They traded in Hungarian and French wines. The Chief of the "Emperor's" household even publicly kept a wine store at the city of Mexico, where, as malicious people said, he was selling at high prices the wines imported for the "Emperor's" household.

To show the complete demoralization of the "Empire" and its surroundings, our informant told us that it is nothing very remarkable now-a-days that when the stage from Vera Cruz arrives at Mexico its passengers are in a perfect state of nudity, having been deprived of every valuable and every shred of habiliment by robbers or guerrillas on the way. The native army, of fifty thousand men, which Maximilian intended forming, consisted mainly of Austrian, Belgian and French, the small proportion of Mexicans that entered it deserting almost as soon as recruited. As an example of the insecurity to life and property in that ill-fated country it may be stated that while Mr. Werner was acting as cashier of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad at Orizaba, the French Commandant of the city, Col. Delavigne, kindly advised him not to venture out of the principal part of the town, nor at all after dark. In connection with this railroad we might also mention the fact that its management was the cause of the virtual banishment of Lieut. Maury from Mexico. Maury, having been appointed Commissioner of Emigration and Colonization, had his eye fixed on promotion and wished to supplant the Mexican Gen. Robles as Minister of Colonization and Public Works. In the affairs of this railway company a deficit was discovered of £72,000 sterling, and it was instantly charged by Maury and his adherents that this money had found its way into the pockets of Robles to render him blind to the many malpractices of the railway officials, whose labors it was his duty to watch and oversee, as Maximilian's public treasury was largely contributing toward the enterprise. The intrigue was timely detected and exposed and Maury "graciously permitted to depart."

The colony of Southern exiles at Cordova, under the leadership of Gens. Price and Magruder, is also broken up. They are said to have demanded the grant of extended privileges from Maximilian, which he refused, and many who trusted to the fair promises of these two leaders lost not only their fortune, but even their health, and some their lives.

All business, our informants report, is at an utter standstill. There is nothing doing, and no one has confidence in his neighbor. This distrust manifests itself even in social life, as all intercourse between families is suspended, each one looking out for and trusting only in himself.

This is a sad picture of life in Mexico. But whether true or not in all its details, we give it as it came to us from those who certainly ought to know.

An Extraordinary Member of Parliament—A Curious Statement.

The following remarkable account of a new Irish Member of Parliament, appeared recently in the Dublin correspondence of the London *Times*.

"As the gentleman who has just been elected one of the Parliamentary Representatives of Wexford County is the most remarkable man who has ever occupied a seat in the House of Commons, it may be interesting to your readers to know something of Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh. I use no exaggerated phrase when I describe him as not merely the 'most remarkable,' but, I might truthfully say, the most extraordinary gentleman who has, during the present century at least, entered Parliament. With his political proclivities and his religious predispositions I do not intend to occupy your space, or your readers' attention. That he is a Tory of the most constitutional hue, you and they are of course aware; and, notwithstanding that his Protestantism is of the severest class, Mr. Kavanagh is extremely popular, and by his numerous and prosperous tenantry is beloved and sincerely respected; for he admits, in the administration of his large estates in Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow, that 'property has its duties as well as its rights.' The honorable gentleman, I understand, claims descent from the great MacMurrough, who, in the person of Eva MacMurrough, the wife of Strongbow, first coalesced with the 'proud invader,' and sought to establish that union and amalgamation of the two races which still engrosses the studious attention of British statesmen. Mr. Kavanagh has neither legs nor arms. He was born in this unfinished fashion, and in place of legs he has about six inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being about an inch shorter than its fellow; while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of these members, and those are unfurnished with any terminations approaching in the remotest degree to the form of hands. Yet your readers will be surprised to hear that he is a beautiful caligraphist, a dashing huntsman, an artistic draftsman, an unerring shot, and the most expert of yachtsmen—a combination of accomplishments, under the circumstances of his corporal imperfections, that is certainly astonishing.

In face and bust Mr. Kavanagh is of a manly, handsome mould; fine, well-marked features, and eyes beaming with intelligence, leave no doubt that, though the body has been unfortunately shorn of its fair and legitimate proportions, the mind is full, capacious and well-developed. He is now about forty years of age, and a large family of as handsome children as could be found in this teeming and prolific country has blessed his union with a lady as remarkable for her beauty as she is beloved for her amiability and consideration. Endowed with a healthy mind, Mr. Kavanagh has not permitted his physical afflictions to mar, curb or control the development of those faculties to which, as if by way of compensation, Providence has vouchsafed to impart extraordinary power, energy and acuteness. His literary taste he has gratified in the fullest extent; and the *Cruise of the Eva*, published a short time since, testifies that he is as a writer graceful, vivacious and observant. The book which is most certain evidence of an ability far away above mediocrity, was illustrated by sketches taken by himself during his cruise. His mode of writing is simple, but must have been attended with great trouble before he attained the proficiency which he unquestionably has. He holds the pen or pencil in his mouth and guides its course by the arm-stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest; and thus he produces a handwriting, each letter of which is distinctly formed, and all without any peculiarity, or what is called 'character.' When hunting, he sits in a kind of saddle-basket, and his reins are managed with an expertness and an ease that are surprising; but, perhaps, the greatest of his achievements is driving a 'four-in-hand.' This he does to perfection; and as his team scampers away at a dashing pace, the sharp crack of his whip may be heard far off.

Thus, I think, I have stated enough to establish the right of the "model county" of Ireland to claim the distinction of having sent to Parliament the most extraordinary man that has obtained a seat in the Commons of the United Kingdom during at least the present century. In his case the House will have to grant some indulgences. As his locomotion is effected by his attendant carrying him, some other than an 'honorable member' must be admitted 'within the bar' whenever Mr. Kavanagh takes his seat; for, I opine, the gallant Conservative whipper-in (Col. Taylor,) would not wish, however anxious he might be for 'a House,' *thus* to testify his anxiety to assist his party and carry it safely through. Then, how is the honorable member for Wexford to record his vote? In his drawing-room he contrives, hedgehog-like, to roll from place to place. This, I fancy, would not be practicable in the House; and, as 'strangers' cannot be admitted on such sacred occasions, I fear Col. Taylor will have to add the duty of 'locomotive' to those onerous ones which, even with [illegible] members, he oftentimes finds it difficult to discharge. Again, when Mr. Kavanagh succeeds in that very delicate and important oculistic operation of 'catching the speaker's eye,' will he be privileged to address Her Majesty's faithful Commons sitting? for should he stand, he will be invisible; or perhaps, he will be allowed to stand upon his seat and thus obtain an eminence and a commanding position.

At all events, though his position in addressing the House may be *outré* or ridiculous, I can assure you that his manner and matter are sure to command attention; for he is an able and finished speaker, and brings to the consideration of every public question the resources of a carefully cultivated intelligence, guided and controlled by judgment, ripe from experience and matured by attentive study. I rather think that Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh's first appearance in the House will create something of a sensation."

Girdling the Earth—What Has Been Done in the Far West.

The San Francisco *Alta*, of Nov. 7, alludes as follows to the labors of the men who are extending the telegraph lines over the Western prairies, and whose achievements become second only to those which marked the laying of the cable beneath the Atlantic:

Modest in pretension, but calling for skill, energy and courage, the land service goes on, and mile after mile of the magic wire is completed, with hardly a line being printed to announce the fact. Almost at our very doors, a line of about 400 miles has just been completed, extending from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana Territory. Two years since, but little was known of the region where now that great necessity of population and civilization—the telegraph—is completed and in working order. Over desert, plain and mountain range, where, a few years past, the foot of the white man had scarcely ever pressed, where the wild Indian reigned supreme, the plodding builder toils, step by step, sets pole after pole, and finally stretches the wire which crowns his work with the halo of success.

Again, coming up from the Plains, and grasping the Rocky, the Wasatch and other mountains, another company of [illegible] builders are moving day by day, bringing a new wire into Salt Lake from St. Louis, by the way of Denver City. The snow has already fallen on the mountain ranges, but what care they for that? The wire must be up this month; the contract calls for it, the business of the Pacific Coast demands it, and no matter what the labor or bodily suffering may be, the line will be finished.

Away up in the far North, the Russian telegraph line is growing in length, passing through pathless wastes and deserts, through vast regions where the human voice was never heard before, to bring the civilized ends of the earth together. The great object, the prize sought for by this Russian line, has been grasped by other hands, which laid the cable. Still, the conception of this line and the brilliant work done to span the world overland, should not be allowed to pass for nought, nor the labors of the builders be ignored.

Do not let us, while the practical cable talks to us each day, forget the men who plunge into the trackless wastes with almost reckless courage and fortitude, who endure the greatest hardships by Summer heats or wintry blasts alike, to realize the grand idea, "success." They will build the Russian line, and connect San Francisco with Asia and Europe by the way of Behring's Straits, and thus complete the "girdle round the earth."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH SERVICES.

The Light of the Advent Star—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin in the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Church of the Divine Paternity (Rev. Dr. Chapin's) was opened for regular service yesterday forenoon, and an immense throng was in waiting for the opening of the doors. As usual, all persons not belonging to the congregation had to wait for seats until a reasonable time after the commencement of service, and in due time every seat in pew, aisle and platform was occupied, while others, without seats, crowded the doorways and passages. This new edifice, so far as its internal appearance is concerned, is very like the old Church of the Divine Unity in Broadway. Large, heavy, lumbering columns support the arches of the roof and obscure the pulpit and the minister from the view of numbers of the auditors. The front elevation of the organ is the same as in the old church; so also, is the ornate architectural structure which forms the back ground of the pulpit. The aisles and pew floors are all substantially carpeted, and the wood-work is painted in imitation of black walnut. The seats are furnished with comfortable cushions; the upper part of the walls and the ceiling are of a soft white or cream shade; the remainder of the walls are in shaded black. During the day the house was exceedingly well lighted—a decided improvement over the sombre cathedral shade which pervaded the old church. In the evening the gas-lights are judiciously distributed throughout the house, and the excellent flow of gas makes the body of the house of the same lively aspect as the pulpit and its associations. Mr. Williams is the able organist, and he is assisted by an accomplished choir of four voices, who lead the congregation in familiar tunes, a circumstance which enables the audience to unite in the singing portions of the service.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Chapin took his text as follows:

> God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.—Acts xvii., 26.

He said this text formed a part of Paul's celebrated discourse before Areopagus at Athens, and the subject was happily suggestive to the circumstances under which that discourse was delivered. Paul informed the Athenians that his mission was to elevate the standard of religion, and he did not hesitate to contrast their then low condition of religious worship and belief with that which he sought to hold up to them as the standard of truth, morality, justice, religion. He sought to spiritualize that which they had hitherto only comprehended as material. He sought to compare their humiliated state with the very exalted position which they, with all their affluence of learning, of science and philosophy, should have occupied. The words which he used on that occasion, and which he (the preacher) used on this, were equally opportune. In view of the coming Christmas he intended to address his congregation on a series of topics connected with the advent of Christ, which he deemed fitting for them in their new house, and peculiarly so in view of the season at which they had entered upon that new field. This age was characterized by its breadth of thought, its progressive tendency and in its tendency to unity of effort in the grand progressive march. Everything was tending to broaden the sphere of thought and action. The earth had been regarded as a great world, but they had come to see it as a humble planet in the great system of worlds. The dollar had fought against the decalogue, but the teaching of the great doctrines of Christianity, aided by the teeming facts of science, had furnished men with standards of truth and righteousness for their transactions with each other, and had made strong the bonds which sustained amity between nations. In regard to democracy, there was no social movement planned or agitated which did not contemplate, from its inception to its consummation, the theory of equality, and this was the theory of Christ and of Paul. No matter how thick a man's skull; no matter how the construction of his heel, the thickness of his lips, the twist of his hair, or his stature, or his color; no matter how inferior in point of intellectual calibre; the only question left for us to settle, in order to arrive at our duty as moral, religious, spiritual and responsible beings, besides our practical mission, was Man. If any race had, in the long run, proved weak—had failed in any or every point which went to make up the grandeur of manhood—our duty was the same. The premises proved nothing. The facts were that "God who made us had made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Under this charter of our rights, so eloquently expressed by Paul to the Athenians, as well as the example of Christ, whose companions were the poor fishermen, we could not find any justification for heaping oppression upon any race or class of men from considerations of inferiority. No; this age was in advance of that. Christianity had given us a loftier civilization, had even softened barbarism, and the time had come when the light of the advent star, streaming in this Winter sky, and which had been streaming over us down through the ages, taught us to

"Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Ordination of Rev. Cyrus Offer.

Rev. Cyrus Offer was last evening ordained as an Evangelist at the New-England Congregationalist Church in Forty-first-street, near Broadway. The services for the occasion were solemn and impressive, and were listened to by a full congregation. The candidate for ordination is a member of the Church, and is engaged in Missionary labor in this City. He is a licentiate of the Hartford South Association. After the singing of an appropriate hymn the introductory services were conducted by Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., then delivered an eloquent and able sermon, his subject being "The Love of Christ as a Ruling Passion." His text was taken from the 3d chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, 7th and 8th verses. The sermon set forth that there could be no superiority of character in any individual unless the love of Christ was the ruling passion, and that the object of the Gospels was to make that love the ruling passion in the breasts of all who studied them and believed in them. He proceeded to show that nothing could be more excellent than this love when it had become a portion of an individual's character, and was fully established. It is stronger than any other passion and gives strength to him who possesses it. It is more elevating in its influence and is productive of more happiness than any other blessing vouchsafed to mankind, and by its exercise God is pleased and glorified. These general points of the discourse were amplified and elucidated in a logical and impressive manner. The ordaining prayer was then delivered by Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., after which the formal charge to the candidate was given by Rev. J. Huntington Clapp. Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of the church, extended the right hand of fellowship, after which the audience was dismissed with a benediction, delivered by the newly ordained clergyman, Rev. Cyrus Offer. Appropriate hymns were sung during the service, and the ceremonies throughout were exceedingly interesting. There were present among the congregation several clergymen of the Congregational and other denominations, who took no part in the service. Rev. Mr. Offer is to be continued in his City missionary labors, for which he is said to be especially fitted, and in which he has already rendered most efficient service. The Congregational Church has been manifesting a great interest in this enterprise of late, and there are certainly few fields where energetic, zealous Christians can work to better advantage, or where their services will be better appreciated.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A DESPERATE YOUNG THIEF CAPTURED.

Benjamin Levi, a well-dressed lad of some fourteen Summers, entered the store of C. D. Moss, No 26 Park-place, on Saturday afternoon, in company with another boy of about the same age, under pretence of making some purchases, but they did not find any goods to suit them until they were leaving the premises, when one of the boys seized a large roll of cloth, valued at $100, and ran off with it. Two of Mr. Moss' clerks, Lewis J. Motel and Charles F. Conner, pursued the audacious young thieves, succeeding in overtaking them. A struggle took place, during which the stolen cloth was dropped on the sidewalk, when the boys broke loose from their captors, ran down College-place and sprang into a car then passing through Church-street. The clerks of course pursued and gained an entrance to the car, when they again arrested the two thieves. Levi's companion succeeded in slipping out of his overcoat and made good his escape. Levi was then given into the custody of Officer Wassner, of the Third Precinct, and the culprit was lodged in a cell in the Chambers-street Station. When arranged before the magistrate yesterday morning the prisoner appeared as trim and nice as though he had stepped from a band-box instead of a Police cell. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail, and as he turned to go down stairs handed his fashionable overcoat to a friend with most admirable nonchalance. He resides at No. 402 Ninth-avenue.

LARCENY OF A SILK DRESS.

Nancy Homer, of No. 67 Sullivan-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and entered a complaint of grand larceny against Ann Mulholland, who said she was a housekeeper, residing in Thomas-street. The complainant accused the prisoner of having stolen a silk dress, and testimony was introduced to show that the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused when arrested. The prisoner stated in defence that the dress had been given her by the complainant, which allegation was indignantly denied by Mrs. Homer. Ann was committed for trial, and locked up in default of the necessary bail. She is a native of Ireland.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A YOUTHFUL SALESMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Mr. Francis McNalley keeps a dry-goods store in Grand-street. Among other salesmen recently in his employ was a lad named James W. Janes. His engagement with Mr. McNalley terminated, however, on the 1st inst., when he gave notice to that gentleman that he was going to leave him. On Monday morning, when the proprietor went to his store he found that a piece of silk, valued at $216, had been taken from the show-window, and being disposed to connect the loss with the other circumstance of James leaving so suddenly, he caused his arrest. He was yesterday conveyed before Justice Mansfield, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge. The accused is only 16 years of age.

THE KNIFE.

Austin Gould, who resides at No. 393 Cherry-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Rachel Cohen, who, as he alleges, stabbed him severely in the arm with a knife, during a quarrel between them. Rachel was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sudden Death.—Soon after 12 o'clock yesterday Mr. Charles Bosson, a resident of Boston, Mass., went into the eating-saloon No. 1 Park-row, and called for something to eat. He had scarcely given the order when he fell to the floor and expired. At the time of his death it was not known to the inmates of the saloon who the deceased was, and the remains were therefore conveyed to the Second Precinct Station-house for identification. They were soon recognized as those of the above gentleman. Coroner Naumann was notified, and on his arrival took charge of the effects of the deceased, consisting of some papers and $256 in money. An inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was for many years an associate editor of the Boston *Herald*, and has more recently been attached, in the same capacity, to the Boston *Courier*. He is represented as having been very talented, and was well known, in the capacity of a journalist, to most of the leading newspaper men throughout the country. He was aged about 55 years.

A Strange Affair.—Officer Baker, of the Fourth Precinct, while on post yesterday morning, found Charles Bossuet, aged 44 years, and residing at No. 62 James-street, lying on a stoop in East Broadway, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the head. When questioned, Bossuet stated that he had been shot by Patrick McDermott, but declined to give Capt. Thorne any further particulars. When taken to the New-York Hospital he was so violent in his conduct that the house-surgeon was unable to make a proper examination of the wound. He is not dangerously wounded, however. The Police are as yet unable to discover who the assailant really is.

Destruction of a Steamer by Fire.—On Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock, as the steamer *I. D. Secor*, Capt. Brown, was proceeding to Port Morris, with a barge in tow, and while off Blackwell's Island, she was discovered to be on fire. An attempt was made to extinguish the flames, but without success. The crew saved themselves by getting on board the barge, and the steamer being abandoned, struck on the upper point of Blackwell's Island and sunk. The fire originated from a defect in one of the flues of the boiler. The steamer will be a total loss. She was owned by E. P. Brown and fully insured.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, British Minister to Mexico, (Maximilian,) and the Earl of Airlie, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieut. Bazaine, nephew of Marshal Bazaine, of Mexico, and T. B. Lawrence, United States Consul-General to Italy, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. O. E. Babcock and Col. Rowland, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. T. M. Pomroy and Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Hon. H. M. Drane, Wilmington, N. C.; Gen. Jno. A. Green, Syracuse, and T. A. Nesmith, Esq., Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stabbed by Strangers.—At a late hour on Saturday night Officer Slatterly, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found John McElroy, residing at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-third-street, sitting on his door-step and bleeding profusely from a cut in the head. McElroy was conveyed to the Station-house for treatment, when he stated that he had been attacked by strangers as he was about entering his dwelling and stabbed in the head. He was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Sudden Death.—We regret to record the sudden death of Mr. Charles P. Bosson, formerly of the *Boston Herald*, afterward of the *Courier*, and lately connected with the *Commercial Bulletin*, which took place yesterday in this City, whither he had recently come on business. He died while at dinner, it is supposed, of disease of the heart. His remains were removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Naumann.

Girl Found Drowned.—The remains of Mary Ann Horrigan, aged nine years, whose parents reside at No. 257 East Twenty-ninth-street, were found yesterday afternoon floating in the East River, near the foot of East Nineteenth-street. The deceased had been missing since Thursday last, and it is supposed must have accidentally fallen into the river. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Anniversary at the Greene-street M. E. Church.—The fourth anniversary of the Young People's Christian Association of the Greene-street M. E. Church will be held this evening, in their edifice, near Broome-street. A very choice programme, both literary and musical, is promised. Rev. Chas. E. Harris, of the Alanson Church, is announced as one of the speakers of the occasion.

Lecture this Evening.—Rev. George C. Esray, Pastor of the Fifty-third-street M. E. Church, is to deliver a lecture, entitled "The Radicalism of Ideas," this evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem.

Church Fair.—The ladies of St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem, will hold a fair in the basement of the church, commencing this evening, and continuing during the week.

Readings in French.—M. Favarger's readings from Victor Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* have been postponed to the 17th inst., when they will take place at No. 9 University-place.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Bold Operation by River Thieves—A Steamboat Boarded and her Watchman Hung by the Neck.—Two river thieves effected an entrance to the after saloon of the steamer *Montana*, lying at the foot of North Seventh-street, E. D., between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, through a hole in her side, for the purpose of plunder, supposing that there was nobody on board. In this they were disappointed, however, as one of her owners, Mr. Cornwell, was asleep in the saloon at the time, and being awoke by the noise they made, he demanded to know their business. Without paying any attention to this demand they deliberately slipped a noose over his head and suspended him to a beam of the saloon, just allowing his toes to touch the floor. One of them then held a pistol to his head, threatening him with instant death if he made a noise, while the other gathered up the carpeting (about 250 yards) which was lying in one corner of the saloon, and placed it on board their boat. They then rowed off toward the New-York side of the river, leaving Mr. Cornwell in a very perilous position. He finally managed to make sufficient noise to be heard by a watchman on board the barge *James T. Brady*, lying near by, who went to his relief and cut him down. Officer Rea, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was also attracted to the steamer in time to see the thieves rowing lustily away. He fired several shots at them, but they all fell short.

Organization of a New Temperance Association.—The Father Matthew Temperance Organizations in Brooklyn are so actively and energetically engaged in the good work as to increase the numbers so rapidly that the inauguration of new branches has become a necessity with almost every succeeding month. Where a few years ago they numbered dozens, and could accommodate themselves in small rooms, they now number thousands and large halls are required to hold their meetings. These halls are located in different portions of the city, and generally in districts where the evils of intoxication were mostly prevalent. Red Hook Point has greatly improved under the influence of these societies, and yesterday the vicinity of Jackson's Hollow, in East Brooklyn, was invaded by the Temperance throng, with bands of music, banners and flags. F. M. T. A. B. Societies Nos. 1 and 2 of the Western District, and Nos. 3 and 4 of the Eastern District proceeded to the schoolroom of St. Patrick's Church in Kent-avenue, in the afternoon, where they organized a new association to be known as No. 7. The society started with fifty members, and before night they numbered nearly one hundred and fifty, with the prospect of increasing the number within a comparatively short time to several hundred. The new society contemplate the erection of a hall as soon as they can obtain sufficient funds for the purpose.

Fair and Festival in Aid of the Williamsburgh Industrial School.—A grand fair and festival will be inaugurated at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church to-morrow, and will continue until Thursday evening, for the benefit of the building fund of the Williamsburgh Industrial School. This institution deserves public consideration and support. Its managers are now giving food and instruction daily to an average of one hundred little outcasts of both sexes and all colors, but the accommodations are altogether insufficient for the increasing numbers claiming attention. The school is now held in the basement of the public school at the corner of Fifth and South Third streets, E. D., by permission of the city authorities, but it is unfit for the purpose. The lady managers have made several efforts to raise funds for the erection of a proper edifice, but only succeeded thus far in obtaining about $5,000 for the purpose. They expect now, however, to realize enough from the pending fair to enable them to commence building in the Spring. The fair and festival will be under the joint management of the lady managers of the Industrial School and the Committees of the various churches of the Eastern District.

The Greene-avenue Railroad.—An application for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from laying tracks and operating their cars in Greene-avenue, was made before Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday. Counsel for defence not being ready to proceed with the argument, desired a postponement. The hearing was accordingly postponed until next Saturday. Counsel for complainant then moved for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from working on the avenue, and stated as a reason therefor that on the dissolution of the other injunction the defendants had put a large gang of men at work thereon in violation of an understanding had with counsel for defendants. The Judge remarked that the Court would not allow the work to be prosecuted during the pendency of the motion, but would not issue an injunction at present, unless they continued their operations. It having been ascertained that the Company ceased work at noon, no further proceedings were taken.

Youthful Depravity.—Yesterday three boys, named John McHenry, aged 16, Michael Conner, aged 18, and John McKenna, aged 16, were found in a disgusting state of intoxication in Schenck-street, (Jackson's Hollow.) Roundsman Eben, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, noticed the spectacle, and making an investigation discovered that one of them had procured a pint bottle full of gin, which he shared with his companions, until they all became senselessly drunk. They were conveyed to the Station-house and locked up, to await examination before Justice Morehouse.

Alleged Grand Larceny.—Officer Smith, of the Fiftieth Precinct, arrested John Phillips, a seaman, on Saturday, on the complaint of George H. Preston, who charges him with having, in the month of November, stolen from him a watch and chain and a coat and hat, in all valued at $40. A ticket for the watch, which he had pawned in Philadelphia, and the coat and hat were found in his possession. The accused was committed for a hearing.

The Election of Chief-Engineer.—The biennial election of Chief-Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., will be held on Tuesday evening, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 7 P. M., and close at 9 P. M., when the boxes containing the ballots will be taken to Firemen's Hall, where the votes will be counted and the result declared. The candidates are John Cunningham and Wm. Wood.

Run-Over Accident.—On Saturday afternoon last a woman named Cummings, residing in Raymond-street near Tillary, was run over in Myrtle near Hudson-avenue by a doctor's gig and sustained a fracture of her left arm. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Insane.—An insane man named Henry B. Roan was found wandering through the streets on Saturday by Officer Corr, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, and not being able to take care of himself was, by the advice of a physician, sent to the asylum in Flatbush.

Overboard.—A seaman, name unknown, belonging to the ship *Colorado*, now lying at the foot of Amity-street, fell overboard at a late hour on Saturday night, but being seen by Private Watchman John Dunn the latter jumped overboard at the risk of his life and succeeded in hauling him to shore.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The week closes on an exceedingly dull market for produce of all kinds, and prices favor the buyer. Notwithstanding the decline of 30c. ℘ bbl. in Railroad Freights to New-York, the market for Flour is almost stagnant; sales 100 bbls. White Winter Michigan at $13 50; Red Winter, $10 50; Spring Extras, $10@$10 50; Wheat—Sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 at $2 01@$2 03, principally at the inside figure; No. 2, in store, $1 76@$1 79. Corn closed rather better at 81½c. for No. 1, and 73c. for No. 2. Oats dull, with trifling sales at 39c.@40½c. Rye inactive. Barley dull, with meagre sales at 60c.@62c. for No. 2 in store. Mess Pork scarcely so fair as yesterday, and small sales at $17 75@$18 cash, and the same range for future delivery. Lard lower; 11½c. cash. Dressed Hogs 25c. higher, with sales at $6 25@$6 75.

Oswego, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Flour dull and unchanged—sales 700 bbls., at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Western; $14 25 for White; $15 25 for Double-Extra. Wheat, nominal—No. 1 Chicago Spring held at $2 36; No. 1 $2 15@$2 20. Corn irregular and quiet. Barley, Rye, and Peas quiet; quotations nominal. Lake Imports, 37,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Exports, 100 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 2,800 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Cotton demand is active and prices are firm: low Middling, 29c.; Middling, 30c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 5,645 bales. Sugar in good demand; prices firmer; Fair Prime to choice, 11½c.@12¼c. Molasses dull at 50; Fair, 55c.; Prime to choice, 60c.@65c. Sterling Exchange 50. New-York Sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 37½. Freights quiet but firm and unchanged.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Flour inactive at $5 75; Superfine $9@$9 50; Choice, $10 26; Double Extra, $14 50. Wheat, No. 1 Spring, $2 05; No. 2, $2; Fall, $2 50@$2 60. Corn firm; Old Mixed, 80c.; Choice Old White, 93c.; Old White, 83c. Oats firm at 67c. Barley advanced 5c. in better grades. Rye unchanged. Pork active at $20@$20 50. Lard 12½c. Hogs $6.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Flour dull and little doing. Wheat dull; 700 bushels Winter Red were sold for $2 70. Mess Pork is in fair demand; sales 550 bbls. at 19c. Lard 11½c. and no demand. Hogs firmer and more active at $6 75@$7; receipts for past 24 hours, 3,800 head. Cotton dull and little doing; Middling 30c.@30½c. Whisky firm at $2 30. Gold 138¾.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 8.

Cotton dull; 30c. for Strict Middling. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 57½c. Resin in active demand 3c.@6c. Crude Turpentine, ℘ bbl., $4. Virgin Tar nominal, $1 50 ℘ bbl. Pork heavy, 25@26 for City Mess.

Cotton Market.

Mobile, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Sales of cotton to-day were 1,700 bales middling at 29c.@30c., market closing easy at 30c. Gold was irregular, closing at 37c.@38c.

Memphis, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Good ordinary Cotton, 26c.; low Middling, 29c.@30c.; strict Middling 31c.; good Middling, 33c. Market dull.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 8.

Cotton—Dull and drooping; sold, 94 bales of Middling, at 29½ cents

Savannah, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Cotton—Quiet; sold, 300 bales of Middling, at 31 cents.

Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Mining stocks continue to be the feature in business circles. Yellow Jacket declared a dividend to-day, payable on the 15th inst., of $75 per foot. Quotations to-day are as follows: Savage, $20 15; Yellow Jacket, $13 80; Gould & Curry, $7 30; Choller, $2 36; Ophir, $2 20; Empire Mill, $2 11; Belcher, $1 35; Imperial, $1 57. Legal Tenders, 72c.

[Advertisement.]

The Best Family Sewing-Machine.—The Committee on Sewing-Machines at the late Maryland Institute Fair, report as follows: "*We find the Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-Machine to excel all others.* It is the most simple in construction, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring *less power to work it than any other machine. The Elliptic Hook* is an improvement of great value, insuring the greatest certainty of execution, and *preventing the liability of missing stiches, so common in other machines.* It is the only machine we have seen that will gather without changing the tension.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

For All.—Winter boots and shoes, elegant, comfortable, durable, and moderate in price, for ladies, gentlemen, youths and children, are obtainable, of matchless excellence, at Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway. For superior articles of "feet covering," visit Cantrell's.

[Advertisement.]

10,000 persons cured of Chronic Rheumatism by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment. Sold by all the druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for yourself or friend? See Ellis, at Masonic Fair.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 9—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Mrs. R. Lodge, Mrs. Emos, Mrs. Linley, Miss T. Bouchier, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss Gaughey, E. Workman, L. Young, A. Egglemart, T. Mackay, E. Howard, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Laines, L. H. Connor, A. Codes and wife, E. Tabor, Mr. Pallace, C. W. Butz, G. N. Marshall, Mr. Mills, lady and daughter, Mrs. O. Green, infant and nurse, C. Clayton and lady, J. Cunlop, R. M., D. M., Mrs. R. M. and Miss S. H. Cunlop, Miss S. Minze, E. Turner, J. Fuller, A. B. Gray, H. Moore, W. Murphy, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Mr. Van Meter, R. Gaughey, J. Selby, P. H. Walker, Mrs. Sawans and child, S. N. Grimbride, L. Wolffe, W. Pollock and lady, L. Hutchison, Mr. Underhill, J. Levy, J. Elliott, C. Green, J. F. Stout, S. H. Brown, J. H. Farthing, J. B. Whipple, Rev. Tim. O'Sullivan, Mr. Evans and lady, H. Reynolds, H. F. Ritcher, Mr. Dempsey and lady, Matthew Cullen, Miss Alden, T. Dempsey, R. Laperta, Lieut. Givins, S. H. Brown, and 576 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets...... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 7 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 49 | Gov. Island.10 38 | Hell Gate.....12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 28, Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 648 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 29, 16 miles W. of Tuska, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound up Channel. Dec. 5, lat. 45 20, lon. 50 36, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Becket, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. to [illegible].

Steamer Santee, Sherman, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

U. S. steamer Ascutney, McRitchie, Norfolk 26 hours.

Bark Martha K. Lockhart, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Halloway, Savannah 7 ds., in ballast to master. Was from Havana, for New-York, and put into Savannah Oct. 12 in distress.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Trinidad, Port Spain, 21 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Trinidad, Port Spain, 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall 24 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Nov. 30, off Salt Cay, saw a steamer having a large painted port, dismasted ship in tow; making for Key West, apparently.

Brig Ocean Wave, Sylvester, Darien 7 ds., with yellow pine to order. Dec. 3, lat. 32 57, lon. 76 45, had a heavy gale for 9 hours from N. N. E. to S. W., during which broke the main boom and split a new foretopmast staysail.

Schr. Mary A. Mangan, (of Staten Island,) Beveridge, Ruatan 22 ds., with cocoanuts to Joseph Eneas. Has had heavy northerly winds the whole passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Navigator, Wicks, Baracoa 10 ds., with cedar timber, &c., to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Kit Carson, ——, Virginia, with oysters, bound for Boston.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Chadwick, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John C. Roache, from the wreck of brig Wilhelme, ashore on Romer Shoal.

Schr. M. Fillmore, Chase, Manzanilla 13 ds., with mahogany, cedar, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Yeranda, Ponds, New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Howard, Nantucket, with fish.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Fall River.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Herding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, New-Haven.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., cloudy.

Below.

Bark Martin W. Brett, from Havana. Is at anchor at point of Sandy Hook.

Also 2 barks and 1 brig, in Quarantine.

Domestic Ports.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—Arr. steamship Virgo, New-York. Cld. San Jacinto, New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Arr. brigs Lizzie Billings, from Cardenas, and Charles Miller, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8.—Sld. steamer Cambrero, from New-York for Havana; bark Palace, for Bremen; Br. brig Chesapeake, for Demarara; schr. Willie, for Cuba—all from Baltimore.

The double-ender Chicopee, which encountered a heavy storm S. of Hatteras, put into Norfolk to repair damages.

Sld. to-night, the Washington steamer Geo. B. Upton, for Boston.

The steamer Thomas Kelso arr. at Norfolk to-day in tow of the steamers John Sylvester and City of Norfolk. The injuries sustained by the explosion are not as serious as was at first supposed, few repairs being required to place her in a good condition.

No additional names reported.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 7.—Arr. brigs Alpha, (Br.,) Woaman, New-York, for Windsor; Mansoni, Griffen, Bangor, for New-Bedford; schrs. Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, Philadelphia, for Boston; Hardscrabble, Jones, Norfolk, for Portland; Euralydon, (Br.,) Urann, Windsor, for New-York; Gen. Banks, Rider; Roiant, Dodge; Mary Patten, Cummings; Ward J. Pastes, Bogart, Bangor, for do.; Susan Taylor, Lord; L. M. Strout, Deane, and Hattie Hannan, Lord, do. for Bridgeport; Calista, Powers, Camden, for New-York; Gilman D. King, Blatchford, and Samuel Fish, Davis, Calais, for do.; Gertrude Horton, Jameson, Rockland, for do.; Juniata Patton, Dunham, Gardiner, for Providence; Chas. McCarthy, Godfrey, Weymouth, for Philadelphia. Sld. brigs Clyde, Canima, C. Matthews; schrs. E. McLain, Vicksburgh, Mary Alice, F. A. Bailey, May Day, Clinton, L. Andersson, Moses Patten, R. Peterson, John Shay, Cygnus, Addie Walton, J. Young, A. C. Austin, A. G. Grace, Saxon, Cosmus, Susan & Mary, Reddington.

Dec. 8, 8 A. M.—Arr. schrs. S. C. Tyler, Steelman, Philadelphia, for Boston; Gertrude, Caldwell, for do.; T. R. Hammond, Cram, New-York, for Eastport; Eagler, Sherndike, do. for Portland; Mary Riley, Riley, and Aid, Somers, Boston, for Philadelphia; Magnum Bonum, Griffin' Bangor, for New-Haven. Sld. the above and all before reported, except the schrs. R. W. Tull and Benj. F. Reeves.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The steamers Havana and Montgomery sailed to-day for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Arr. bark Conqueror, (Br.,) from Bordeaux. Sld. steamer Norman, for Boston.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9.—The steamship Belgian, Capt. Brown, sld. at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Arr. schrs. Joseph L. Parsons and J. S. & L. C. Adams. Cld. schr. Mary D. Ireland, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The bark Silas Fish cld. to-day for New-York, with 19,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—Sld. steamship C. W. Lord, for New-York.

Dec. 9—Sld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamers outward bound that cleared on Saturday have sailed.

RICH BUGLE TRIMMINGS

Just received, a new line of RICH GOODS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF
RICH WHITE TRIMMINGS,
suitable for JACKETS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
NEW
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
CLUNY LACES.
FINE BONNET VELVETS.
RICH SATIN RIBBONS.
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE.
FINE HEAVY PLAIN RIBBONS.
ALL WIDTHS AND ALL COLORS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.

SATINS.

SILKS AND VELVETS
Cut on the bias and straight.
RIBBONS at 10 cents, worth 30 cents.
RIBBONS at 25 cents, worth 62 cents.
RIBBONS at 50 cents, worth $1 25.
RIBBONS at 75 cents, worth $1 5 .
RIBBONS at $1, worth $2.
ALL OF WHICH ARE GREAT BARGAINS.
562 FANCY SCARFS at 50 cents, worth $2 18.

VELVET RIBBONS

ALL WIDTHS AND ALL COLORS,
A NEW CASE, JUST RECEIVED AT
REDUCED PRICES.

J. BLUXOME,

1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 25TH and 26TH STS.

LACE CURTAINS,
ONLY $10 A PAIR.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of every description at low prices.
CLOTH AND TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.
RICH SETS TABLE DAMASKS,
With Napkins to match.
BLANKETS,
QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.
WELSH AND SHAKER FLANNELS.
REAL CROCHET TIDIES.
Furniture coverings of every description.
BROCATEL CURTAINS AND LACES
For presentation, hung at 48 hours' notice.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway.

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COMMENCES
On The Border
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION,
IN THE
New York Weekly
NOW READY AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

The best and safest medicine in the world is Tobias' Derby Condition Powders; they give a fine soft coat, increase the appetite, clean the urinary organs, allay fever, eradicate worms, &c.; recommended by the celebrated Hiram Woodruff. Only 25 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 683, Dec. 8, 1866.
73, 50, 61, 19, 56, 30, 4, 60, 22, 53, 45, 67, 32.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 684, Dec. 8, 1866.
76, 11, 60, 36, 35, 40, 7, 66, 48, 72, 15, 24, 58.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 583, Dec. 8, 1866.
48, 34, 66, 26, 21, 30, 65, 60, 59, 12, 77, 56, 42.
SHELBY—Class No. 584, Dec. 8, 1866.
24, 70, 62, 41, 64, 61, 37, 33, 36, 51, 63, 23, 18.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. C. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CLINTON HALL,
ASTOR-PLACE, Broadway.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
from the Rotunda, Dublin, and Oxford-st., London,
has the honor of announcing
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
in his Original Entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1866,
AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 50 Cents Extra.

VERY ELEGANT STYLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
THE
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN respectfully invite the attention of admirers of elegant Furniture, to some very beautiful styles of their CABINET ORGANS, recently finished, and now for sale at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. In elegance of design and workmanship, it is believed they will compare favorably with any furniture made in the country.

The following may be particularly mentioned:
STYLE NO. 41.—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. French marqueterie, mosaic, or inlaid panels of different woods, walnut root, ebony, tulip, &c., with rich carvings in wood, gold mountings, &c. A superb instrument..........Price $1,000.
STYLE NO. 34.—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In jet or imitation ebony, with gold engraving and mouldings, varied panels, in fancy veneers. Very rich..........Price $750.
STYLE NO. 40—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, wax finish, ebony mouldings, with raised panels and ornaments of fancy woods....Price $600.
STYLE NO. 38—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In jet, or imitation ebony, with gilt engraving..Price $550.
STYLE NO. 33—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In richly carved black-walnut, veneered panels and ebony mouldings. Chaste and elegant.......Price $550.
STYLE NO. 11—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In elegant rosewood case..........Price $500.
STYLE NO. 24—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, carved and paneled....Price $500.
STYLE NO. 31—PEDAL BASS CABINET ORGAN. Black-walnut, very richly carved, with ebony mouldings and veneered panels—a superb instrument..Price $1,000.
STYLE NO. 35—SIX-STOP CABINET ORGAN. Jet, or imitation ebony, engraved and gilt..........Price $400.
STYLE NO. 13—SIX-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In elegant rosewood case..........Price $360.
STYLE NO. 36—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, with panels of walnut root, ebony mouldings and rich carvings..........Price $250.
STYLE NO. 26—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. Jet, or imitation ebony, with carved and gilt ornamentation..........Price $225.
STYLE NO. 37—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. Jet, or imitation ebony, with inlaid panels of fancy wood, and gilt engraving..........Price $250.
STYLE NO. 23—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. In carved and paneled black-walnut...Price $200.
STYLE NO. 39—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, with pipe organ top, and gilt pipes..........Price $300.
STYLE NO. 32—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, with pipe organ top and gilt pipes..........Price $550.
STYLE NO. 29—PEDAL BASS CABINET ORGAN. In solid walnut, with pipe organ top and gilt pipes..........Price 750.
STYLE NO. 30.—PEDAL BASS CABINET ORGAN. In richly carved black-walnut, with pipe organ top and extra gilt pipes..........Price $1,000.

The styles with pipe organ tops, recently introduced, are very popular.

The reputation of our instruments as to excellence in musical capacity is so well established as to need little comment. Constantly exhibiting them at the principal industrial fairs of the country, we have FIFTY-SIX TIMES been awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM for the best instruments, failing to get the highest premium in but three or four cases, and then not for inferiority. The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are also made with plainer cases in various styles, at from $110 to $600 each.

Circulars, with full particulars and recommendations from most of the eminent musicians of the country, sent free to any address.

GREAT DECLINE
IN THE PRICE OF
CLOTHING.

On account of the recent decline in the price of WOOLEN GOODS, we now offer to sell a large portion of our superb Winter stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, REGARDLESS OF COST.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND.
BROADWAY, COR. OF WARREN.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
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LA RUE'S [illegible] CREAM!

Its use proves all its claims, and it is rapidly becoming
THE FAVORITE TOILET COMPANION!
The reasons for its unparalleled success are that its operation is instantaneous and entirely satisfactory, and that while it gives to every face
THE RADIANT COMPLEXION OF THE YOUNG!
clearing away freckles, sallowness or other unpleasant effect of weather or disease, it
WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN:
and is consequently a remedy for, and beautifier of, the skin combined in one preparation. It is, therefore,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HARMLESS COSMETIC IN THE WORLD!
Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price One Dollar.
FISK, FULLER & FLINT,
Proprietors, No. 62 Fulton st., N. Y.

SAVONINE.

NOTICE whenever an article of actual value, and acknowledged as such by the public, becomes "a household necessity," it is a notorious fact that numberless counterfeits immediately appear, and claims are made of "priority of invention." An action on this head has already commenced in the Supreme Court of New-York. Now, therefore, take notice that any one counterfeiting, or in any manner making use of the trade-mark hereunder, and duly registered, will be prosecuted, and without further notice, by the
GLAMORGAN SOAP CO.,
No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

SAVONINE

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Have been awarded SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS, Gold and Silver Medals, OVER ALL COMPETITORS at the principal fairs in this country, and a PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in competition with the best makers of this country and Europe.

THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is still universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:

Mr. H. F. Broadwood, firm of Broadwood & Sons, London.
Mr. C. D. Collard, firm of Collard & Collard, London.
Mlle. A. Goddard, L. Moscheles, Rene Favarger,
Chas. Halle, Alfred Jaell, Lindsay Sloper,
Jules Benedict, J. L. Hatton, Sydney Smith,
James M. Wehli, Carl Reinecke, Brinley Richards,
G. A. Osborne, W. Kuhe, Giulio Rigondi,
M. W. Balfe, S. A. Chappel, Y. Von Arnold,
Louis Plaidy, and many others.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, WITH FULL AGRAFFE BRIDGE, THREE UNISONS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Every instrument made by us is fully warranted.

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IN ADDITION TO OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF IMPORTED FANCY ARTICLES, ELEGANT IN STYLE AND PERFECT IN MANUFACTURE, ARE NOW OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

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GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price House.